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DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY ... FEBRUARY 12.

Financial Condition of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES:

The Northern line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad runs from Chicago to Freeport, 121 miles, connecting there with the Illinois Central, 67 miles to Dunleith. At Belvidere, 78 miles from Chicago, it connects with the Beloit Branch, now drawing a large business from Janesville and Wisconsin. At the Junction 30 miles from Chicago, to which point a double track is in process of construction, the Dixon and Iowa branch line connects running 106 miles to the Mississippi, at Fulton. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad also connects at this point, running its own cars and machinery on the Galena Road to Chicago. Ten miles west of Chicago, what was formerly the St. Charles Air Line (recently bought by the Galena Road for $340,000) connects with the main track, and runs 10 miles to depot grounds upon the south branch of Chicago River, about two miles from the business portion of the city.

At Chicago the Company's chief depot grounds are upon the main branch of the river, less than one-quarter of a mile from the lake, where they have upwards of 1,000 feet of valuable water frontage. Upon these grounds are erected two extensive freight depots and a fine grain-house, capable of stowing 400,000 bushels. Two blocks west of this is the passenger-building, which is small and inconvenient. West of this again, across the north branch of Chicago River, the Company have other grounds, for the reception of lumber and coarse merchandise, and here the engine-house and machine-shop are located. The north branch is crossed by a drawbridge, which is so frequently open during the season of navigation as to be a cause of serious detention to trains and the general business of the road. These grounds, though valuable in themselves as property, are, from their detached position, (which increases expenses of depot service,) and inconvenient access across the bridge referred to, and through public streets, illy adapted for railroad purposes.

In consequence of the obstruction caused by long freight trains crossing the line of other principal thoroughfares, a strong feeling has been raised against the road continuing to use the street, and withal, there are doubts whether they have any right there, in consequence of legal informality in originally laying out the street through which they run. Should they be driven out, the freight, passenger and grain buildings will prove a heavy loss, and they must resort to the St. Charles depot on the south branch, thus losing the use of 10 miles completed double track, or place their depots on the west side of the north branch, at an inconvenient place for general business, and when water frontage can now be obtained at only a very high cost.

The track of the road from Chicago to Freeport is generally in good order and well ballasted, but many of the station buildings are inferior and too small for the business. Upon the first thirty miles great delay has been experienced the last summer from inadequate water stations.

The Dixon and Iowa line has about 50 miles ballasted and partly fenced, the remaining fifty-six miles being in the condition of a new road requiring considerable outlay for these matters. Excepting at the Junction and Dixon, the whole line is destitute of suitable station buildings. The Beloit branch, 20 miles is in good order, but also requires buildings. The rolling stock, generally, is in good condition, though some improvement might be made in their engines and passenger cars, both of which show marks of great wear. The result of my observations and inquiries do not justify the high encomiums that have been lavished lately upon its management. There is a want of discipline and head on the road that has already lead to serious evils, both in its internal economy, its connection with other roads, and the public at large, and may, if not corrected, by efficient superintendence and more far-seeing and liberal views generally, seriously damage the property.

Its financial management seems also open to serious objection. Sometime last Spring, it appears, they negotiated to one of their own directors (who, since the failure of Messrs. Wadsworth & Sheldon, is understood to be the chief financial agent of the Company) $500,000 of 2nd Mortgage Bonds at 75 cents on the dollar, with an agreement not to issue any more until after the close of the year. This was done at a time when the stock was worth about 90 per cent., and it excited much comment among the friends of the road that this negotiation should have been so quietly and privately closed at such low rates without advertisement, it being a most unusual thing to sell Mortgage Bonds (both being at a discount) at less than the market value of the stock. A scrip dividend of 5 per cent. was declared last February, payable in a year, and to meet this scrip and the nominal cash dividend declared this February, an issue of 5,000 new shares have been made to the stockholders, thus showing the only really cash dividend paid by the road for eighteen months past to be that of 5 per cent. in August. On the top of this issue we have now a stock dividend of 12 per cent., making another new issue of 6,000 shares, or say 11,000 shares in all within three months. The policy of declaring this stock dividend now instead of at the of their fiscal year, (May 1st) when they could correctly ascertain their operating and other expenses, may well be doubted, unless the managers had ulterior views as to the effect that this nominal large dividend would have upon the price of its stock, thus making the first issue of 5,000 shares palatable to stockholders.

There has been a want of fairness, too, in the statement of earnings, they have instituted a comparison of receipts with last year without stating the additional number of miles in operation.

Much comment has lately been excited at Chicago by the apparent connection between the Galena road and what are there called Wild Cat Bankers, a disposition having been shown on the part of the Galena managers to circulate this illegitimate currency in opposition to the wishes of the community, and the course taken by the other leading roads. Whether this is a matter of taste or policy connected with their financial management (one of their leading Directors and financial agent, George Smith, being deeply interested in this currency,) it is equally impolitic and dangerous, the Galena road, like other corporations, being amenable to public opinion.

The earnings of the road, as furnished by report of June, 1855, and published statement since that date, foot up for 1854, $1,316,158; miles operated being 183, equals $7,100 per mile; for 1855, $2,252,601; miles operated being 231, equals $9,700 per mile, or an increase of 36 1-2 per cent., instead of 80 per cent. as has been stated by some of the papers. Owing to the absence of any reliable report of operating expenses it is impossible now to compare the net earnings per mile each year. I doubt, however, if the road is operated less than 40 per cent., although the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road has been paying them the past year at the rate of $360,000 per annum for the use of 30 miles of track and depot service, or say $12,000 per mile, nearly all of which is nett profit to the Galena road.

The earnings have also been largely increased this year by the opening of the Illinois Central through to Galena and Dunleith, thus throwing a heavy traffic from the Upper Mississippi on the Galena road.

In estimating the future of the Galena road, we must take into account the effect that will be had upon it by the withdrawal of the business of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who now have it in contemplation to build a line of their own to Chicago, unless they can make a new bargain for the use of the Galena track at a fair interest on what it would cost them to extend their road, which would amount to about $80,000 per annum.

The completion of the Chicago and Fond du Lac Road through to Janesville this Spring, will draw from the Galena a large business now received from Wisconsin by the Beloit branch, the former route being much the most direct. The opening of the Milwaukee Road through to the Mississippi will also draw from the Galena a good deal of up-river business that now comes *via* Dunleith and Galena.

These causes, which will operate almost immediately, may be compensated for by-and-by by the increase of local business along the Fulton line, which is now but sparsely settled, and by the extension of roads west into Iowa. It is to be hoped, however, that the Galena managers will not be led into the fatal error so common among railways, of embarrassing themselves by these extensions, but rather adhere to their legitimate business, trusting that the development of its local and what through traffic it can naturally control, will always enable it to pay fair cash dividends to stockholders after its present road is completed and construction account closed.

The cost of the Road, as appears from Report of June 6, 1855, stands thus:

Capital stock that date		[illegible]
Add, since issued in part pay for St. Charles Air Line		100,000
Total		$4,434,800
New issue for dividends	[illegible]	
Stock dividend of 12 per cent. just declared	[illegible]	1,032,000
Total		[illegible]
Mortgage bonded debt, already issued and sold	[illegible]	
Bonds for St. Charles line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Sum required by report of June 6, to complete line to Fulton	[illegible]	
Less, dividend certificate, paid by issue of stock, as above	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LENGTH OF ROAD.

Chicago to Freeport	121
Beloit branch	20
Dixon line	[illegible] miles,

being equal to $40,000 per mile. These figures show the road at a cost per mile equal to some of what have been called the most expensive roads in the country, and the Managers will make a great mistake if, by their continuous and unlimited issues of stock, in the way of dividends and bonuses, they increase the capital to such a point, that any diversion of business, such as almost all roads are liable to, will reduce their dividends below 10 per cent.

The results in other roads, where large and oft-repeated stock dividends have been made, are not such as to cause these issues to be looked upon with favor by the public generally.

SWITCHMAN.

....The Morris bridge, begins to assume some symptoms of its completion. The frame work of the first span is completed, and men are at work upon the remainder.—*Grundy (Ill.) Herald Feb. 2.*

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Fresh Views of the Lawrence Yankees.

Every one who has read the Republican of this city and the propaganda papers published in the Western counties, must be aware there is very little variety or originality displayed in their denunciations of the Free State men of Kansas. Abolitionists, d—d abolitionists, d—d Yankees, fanatics, negrophilists, traitors, God-forsaken traitors, rebels, scoundrels, infernal scoundrels, nigger-stealers, and nigger-worshippers, complete the list of their abusive synonymes for—Northerners in Kansas. Any one who has never read these journals, by shaking the foregoing epithets among a moderate quantity of monosyllables, dissyllables and trisyllables, will form an accurate conception of their editorial articles. Be careful, however, not to throw in a single truth, and to mix with the nicknames a sufficient qantity of ungrammatical expressions.

I discovered, in returning from Kansas, what I never suspected before, that there is *some* originality in the opponents of the Free State party.

In walking from Independence towards Lexington, I entered a house where entertainment was to be had. While the negro was preparing dinner I had a conversation with the lady of the house—an elderly, rather stout, matronly looking person, with mildly-resolute, light-gray eyes—a perfect ideal of "fat, fair and forty" feminity. She was sitting by the fireside before a "reel," engaged in repairing clothing.

"How far have you come sir?" she asked.

"From Kansas."

"You come from Lawrence?" she inquired, looking steadily, mildly, suspiciously at me through her light silver spectacles. I saw that she expected me to say No; if she had been a younger lady, gallantry would have prompted me to do so; but her two hundred and fifty pounds avordupois, and forty years, kept me in the path of veracity.

"Yes, ma'am," I answered.

She looked surprised. "You're a Yankee, I presume? Going East?" she said.

"No, madam; I'm not a Yankee; I'm going home—to St. Louis."

"Oh! he's S. Q. G." Her expression said' this as emphatically as words could.

"Any news from there?" she continued.

"They were expecting a fight there," I rejoined, "about a week since, but it blowed over."

Her light-gray eyes kindled suddenly. "I've got a will of my own, and I'm grit straight through," they said for the fat, fair and forty lady.

"Well, I expect they'll get it, too, and more on it than they like," she said, "they'll get it hot and heavy before long—the nigger-theiving wooden-nutmeg makers."

"Whew-w!" I said under my breath, "I'll bet on you, old girl!"

"Do they think we're going to let them stay there?" she asked—there was no mildness in the light-grey eyes now—"and get up underground railroads to run off with our property? What do the abolitionists want with our Territory? They've no right to it. We don't want them here. Why don't they stay in their own States?"

I ventured to suggest that their own States were overpopulated.

"So are we," she responded.

"How much land have you here, madam?" I asked.

A mile along the river and two miles back."

"That's a large farm,"—I'm ashamed to say I made this profound remark.

"No, sir," said the lady "not in this country. I had a son married and we gin him a farm and he sold it. We've neighbors within three quarters of a mile, and I don't like to be crowded that way! I like to have room to turn my elbows in and to let my cattle have a good range."

I thought she had an enlarged idea of elbow room, and remarked:

"People in Europe, would be surprised to hear any one talking of being crowded here."

"Well, but we're not under England now; we fowt out of her once and that's the reason of all this trouble. It's Britain. She wants to get us under her again. That's the reason she sends them Yankees out. *They're all tories*, every one of them! She sent out the Mormons before. But we fowt them out. And we fowt the Ingins and whipped them. We'll fight the Yankees next. May-be we cant whip them. (ironically) I don't know. (very ironically) But we'll try." (Proudly).

"Were the Mormons troublesome neighbors?" I asked.

"Yes," she said; "Bad as the Yankees *intend to be!* Their impudence was insufferable. Why, when they were only three hundred strong they marched upon Independence to take it. Their apostles told them that the Lord would turn the powder of the Missourians into ashes that wouldn't go off. BUT HE DIDN'T."

The last sentence was spoken in an emphatic tone.

"But He didn't," she repeated.

"Guess not," I rejoined.

The light-gray eyes looked mild again, and the fat, fair and forty matron laughed lazily.

"But the Yankees are no better," she resumed, "*they're all Mormons, every one of them.*"

I thought of the Lawrence boys, and remembered their complaints of the lack of ladies there, and said,

"Indeed, madam! Why, now, I thought the Mormons had several wives each, and in Lawrence the boys complain they can't get one ahead."

"They're Mormons, every one of them," said the lady again, without condescending to notice my remark.

As she said so, I remembered how the ladies of Lawrence had acted when their city was besieged, and then I reflected that every lady who had offered to fight in defence of her children and home was a host in herself, and her husband, by logical sequence, a Polygamist.

And so, I said;

"Upon reflection, madam, I believe you are right; they are Mormons, every one of them.'

J. R.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser.

Another Laura Bridgeman.

I have a letter before me, from a perfectly reliable source, giving some facts, which I now repeat. The subject is Abby A., second daughter of Mr. C. C. Dillingham, of Fall River, Mass. My correspondent says:

"I think her one of the wonders of the age. She is deaf, dumb and blind, and has no use of her right limbs, yet she will converse fluently, (with the mute alphabet,) writes very legibly with her left hand, reads comman writing, on a paper or slate, or print, (if the book be not too much worn) by passing her fingers over the words. She will also distinguish the different colors of a variegated dress, in the same way. She has wrought several pieces of creuel work that would be a credit to any girl of her age, selecting and arranging all the colors by feeling, and using only her left hand. She plays draughts and backgammon, expertly. She knows when any one comes into the room, by the jar of the bed, (on which she constantly lies,) and can in this way distinguish the different members of the family."

A son and daughter of my informant, spent several days at Mr. D's. One day the young lady, to test Abby's acuteness, entered the room with an unusual gait. She laughed out, and immediately imitated the long steps with her fingers upon the bed cover, and said "Sally" —the right name—(with her fingers of course).

She possessed the usual bodily faculties till she was eight years of age, when a severe fall brought on disease of the spine ultimating in fits, and the deprivation of sight, hearing, and speech. She lies on her back, and is moved once in four or five weeks. Great care needs to be taken to avoid shaking the bed much, for this would throw her at once into a fit.

"She is very sprightly and playful. Whenever she is moved she goes into a fit. It requires four men, who raise her up as gently as possible, while others remove the bed and replace another. This is usually done about noon. As soon as she is stirred a fit comes on which lasts till sometimes in the night, gradually passing off into a natural sleep, and she wakes quite bright in the morning. It takes her a day or two, however, to get used to her new bed."

My informant has visited her, and says: "She wrote on a slate in my presence. The slate lay on her breast, and she wrote with her left hand, over the top of the slate, the lines running parallel with her body." He enclosed me her autograph, written with a lead pencil on the margin of a newspaper. It is very good, though evidently not written as a trial of penmanship, for there are various scribbles on the slip—her first name four times, for instance. It was evidently written to pass away the time, and not to exhibit her proficiency in writing.

She seems to have been instructed by her own family. The case seems to me quite as wonderful as any I have seen related to the public. She has health and strength to aid in her intellectual efforts. It is not merely against the defect of sight, hearing and speech, that she labors, but against fits, and the paralysis of one-half her body.

Detroit, 8th Feb., 1856.

The Dangers of Science.

[Translated for the Evening Post from the Courrier des Etats Unis, February 7.]

At the last session of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Seguier made a report upon a new discovery, as important as it is dangerous, and which is simply this: M. Lachard has invented a process, simple, certain and rapid, by which he can re-produce writing, transfer it to stone, and consequently multiply autographs to any extent. M. Lachard having been invited to repeat his experiments before a committee of the Academy, asked M. Seguier and his colleagues for a few lines written and signed by themselves. The piece of paper before the ink was yet dry was applied to blotting paper, and this blotting paper M. Lachard took home with him.

The next day M. Seguier received two copies, one on parchment and the other on ordinary paper, of the original, which he had kept in his own possession, and which the copies so exactly resembled that it was impossible to tell which of the papers was written first.

In presence of such incontestible proof, M. Seguier and his colleagues could only bear witness to and extol the ingenuity of M. Lachard's invention; but, like prudent men, they have demanded that the process shall not be made public. "The pernicious and criminal art of the forger," said M. Seguier, "has made such astonishing progress, that it is useless to furnish it new and dangerous weapons by the revelation of an extremely simple process for the re-production of all kinds of handwritings."

....Beautiful extract—helping a young lady out of a mud-puddle.

Kansas News.

(Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.)

A Free State Democratic paper will be started at Leavenworth as soon as soon as navigation opens, by Archibald M. Sevier, Esq., who purchased the *Territorial Register* only a few days previous to its destruction, by the Kickapoo branch of Atchison's armed organization. The Free State party poll five-sixths of the vote of Leavenworth City, and they claim a still larger proportion in the county.

The *Kansas Herald*, with its characteristic audaciousness, claims a large majority for the nullifiers, in spite of the fact that without a force from Platte county, to overawe the electors, they could not get over 80 votes. The editor of this journal, while professing personally to be a conservative, has done more to exasperate the people of the border counties against the peaceful citizens of Kansas than any other journal in or out of the Territory. The *Herald* is the apologist of every outrage, and the most unblushing chronicler of every falsehood. It is proper to add that the editor is a poet, and perhaps it is his exuberant imagination which causes him so frequently to describe imaginary outrages by law-abiding men. As a specimen of his poetic abilities, quote the following couplet of a commercial sonnet:

"If goods or groceries you would buy
By all means you ought to friend Alley try."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

In the office of the Territorial Register, hung a portrait of Stephen A. Douglas, presented to Mr. Delahay by the celebrated Senator himself. It had a rough hickory frame. I met a gentleman—a pro-slavery citizen of Leavenworth—who was present when the press was thrown into the river, but disapproved the proceeding and did not participate in it. After he had described the scene, I said:

"There was a portrait of Judge Douglas in the office, did it go too?"

"No, sir," he said, they all lifted their hats in honor of Mr. Douglas, when they passed his portrait, they didn't disturb it nor the table under it, but they made a clean sweep of every thing else.

How gratifying it must be to the distinguished Senator, to know that his mere portrait is treated with so much honor, in far western Territories which his feet never trod but whose sons are familiar with his fame and glory in his acts.

$100,000—New Arrangement—Time Appointed. DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLEVELAND GIFT UNION, OR, JOINT STOCK COMPANY. At Cleveland, March 1, 1856.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

It is thought expedient and advisable, inasmuch as the Enterprise is so large, that it will take too long a time to sell all the Certificates; it is proposed, for the better satisfaction of all concerned to set the time, and if the Stock is not all sold, make a distribution, pro rata, of the Gifts (not taking any of the Property from the bill) or as much as there shall be certificates sold—commencing with the smaller Gifts, both Houses and Cash, taking them in proportion and in the same relation upwards as they now stand in the bill, leaving the chances as they now are. Say, if $5,000 worth of Certificates are sold, distribute $5,000 worth—and if $10,000, $15,000, $20,000 or $50,000 worth, or the whole, or any amount, no matter what, but have a distribution take place positively on that day. Then, with the balance of the Enterprise, if any, make a Distribution positively every 60 days thereafter, or, until all the Property is distributed.

It is thought by many that the Enterprise is too large—that it will take too long to sell all the Certificates—they would lay out of their money too long—others, that it would never come off—and a thousand other excuses—and if it was smaller it would go better, &c. &c., but all are going to have shares in it when it "goes off." Now, to obviate these difficulties, and gain the confidence of the People, it has been proposed to set the time and make the distribution, as above described.

SHARES, $1.00 EACH.

Most Brilliant Gift Enterprise.

GIFTS.

$24,000 Cash Gifts, to be divided as follows:

BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED.

$10,000 REWARD FOR ANY thing that will surpass Dr. G. A. Hill's Panacea and Indian Medicines.

VEGETABLE.

68 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

FRENCH PERIODICAL PILLS AND DROPS.—DR. C. A. HILL, No. 68 La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois.

SUPPRESSIONS, IRREGULARITIES, &C.

MALE AND FEMALE IMPOSTERS.

French Periodical Pills and Drops.

DR. HILL TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the citizens of CHICAGO. DR. C. A. HILL.

150 BBLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR for sale by J. J. RICHARDS.

PURE SPIRITS.—50 BARRELS PURE Spirits, for sale by E. L. FARRAR.

Hats and Caps.

Straw Goods, Hats and Caps. Northrup Hoffman & Co., 45 Warren Street 45 (Nearly opposite Wyeth's Hotel, NEW YORK.) MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Umbrellas, Parasols, Travelling Bags. Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., Silk, Fur, Wool, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Highly adapted to the North and Western Trade.

Insurance.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL STOCK ... $300,000. THIS COMPANY IS NOW FULLY ORGANIZED. DIRECTORS. W. S. GURNEE, President. Office—Corner of Clark and South Water street.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. CAPITAL ... $300,000. JOEL JONES, President. ALFRED S. GILLETT, Sec. PASCHALL WOODWARD, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED AT THE LATE SESSION of the Legislature, is now organized, and ready to take Fire or Marine risks.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS TAKEN BY THE CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE 128 SOUTH WATER STREET. GEORGE STEEL, President. E. C. BRISTOL, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE. CAPITAL ... $150,000. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire. DIRECTORS. EDMUND CANFIELD, Pres't. S. M. GILBERT, General Agent and Surveyor. HENRY CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... $10,000,000. JOHN H. KINZIE, Agent, No. 12 Wells street.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS ... $125,000. ALL PAID AND INVESTED ACCORDING to the law of Illinois.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. By Authority of the State of Illinois. Capital ... $200,000. INCORPORATED A. D. 1799. SULLIVAN DORR, President. WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary. A. H. VAN BUREN, Agent. Office No. 20 La Salle street.

About $10,000 to be Donated to The Orphans and Destitute Poor of Chicago. THE UNDERSIGNED, A RESIDENT OF this city, having on hand a stock of goods. I propose to issue Thirty Thousand Shares of Stock.

THE TRIBUNE (Late Whig) ALMANAC for 1856. THE WAR IN THE EAST. A HISTORY OF KANSAS TERRITORY. AMERICAN HISTORY. THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES.

FOR SALE.—ALL KINDS OF FINISHED. F. W. GATES & CO.

BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

50 BBLS BELCHER'S SYRUP FOR SALE.

STRAINED HONEY IN CANS, AT 54 &

CAMPHENE AND TURPENTINE.—150 J. H. REED & CO.

SPERM CANDLES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE.

SARATOGA WATERS.—CONGRESS, EMPIRE.

12 GROSS AYER'S PILLS, FOR SALE BY SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED BY
WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,
No. 43 CLARK STREET.
J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12, 1856.

On the Track and Ready for the Race.

We publish, this morning, a letter addressed to F. C. Sherman, Esq., requesting him to become a candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and also his admirable reply. It will be seen that the letter is very numerously signed; and among the names will be recognized many that have been familiar to old citizens for years, and that carry great weight when appended to a "call" like that of which we speak.

We presume there will be no opposition made to Mr. Sherman, outside of the Nebraska ranks. Of course he was not the first choice of all; but he was the choice of a very large majority of those opposed to Mr. Dyer, and as such and as an Anti-Nebraska man, he will be run, and, we think, elected by a majority greater than that ever received by a candidate for that office. To secure this latter result, his friends must be vigilant and active; for they contend with an untiring foe.

The fact that Mr. Sherman's name appears at the head of the Know Nothing ticket, need not deter any of his friends not in communion with that Order from giving him their cordial support. We are assured upon unquestionable authority that he has no sympathy or connection, immediately or remotely, with that proscriptive and intolerant party, and that his name is used without his authority or consent. This much is due to Mr. Sherman from the fact that his opponents will use this action of the K. N.'s as a weapon with which to assail him.

Know-Nothing City Ticket.

Against the wishes of a large majority of those who have been members of the Order, a segment of the Know-Nothings have got up a city ticket,—putting on it the names of several men without their consent or approbation. The primary object of the ringleaders was, to force the Republicans to choose between Nativism and Proslavery. But we warn these gentlemen in season, that their sharp practice will not win. There are in Chicago thousands of Americans, to the manor born, who can not be taken in by the Know-Nothing Shibboleth, and a thousand more, true men though born in other lands, who will spew out Nebraskaism. These will never march to the music of the slave drivers' thong, or follow the sinister light of the dark lantern. They will neither support Nativistic proscription on one hand, nor Slavery Propagandism on the other—regardless of the high-sounding catch words, "Americans should rule America," or "Popular Sovereignty and Non-intervention," which are but cloaks to cover, in the former Anti-American intolerance, and in the latter Pro-Slavery Ruffianism.

The ticket is calculated to play into the hands of the Nebraskaites, to do mischief and mischief only, and as such, all true Americans should repudiate it.

Deficit in the Wisconsin Treasury.

The Treasurer of Wisconsin, who appears to have suffered more through his carelessness and the confidence he reposed in his political friends, has issued the following:

A Card.

To the People of the State of Wisconsin:

After serving as your Treasurer for the space of four years, I find on a partial examination of my official accounts, which examination is not yet fully completed, a deficiency which may amount to, but cannot possibly exceed, the sum of eight or nine thousand dollars. I am confident that further examination will show the deficiency to be considerable short of that amount.

Absence from the Capitol, occasioned by the pressing demands of private business, and sometimes by serious domestic afflictions, has prevented me from giving that attention to the affairs of the office which my duty and the interest of the public demanded. But I can assure the people of the State that neither they or my official bail shall suffer the loss of a single dollar through any act of mine. My private means are ample to meet the emergency, and shall be cheerfully devoted to the payment of any balance [illegible]. I only ask for a suspension of public opinion and for a little time in which to exhibit the facts of the case, and effect a just and honorable settlement.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,
Late State Treasurer.

Madison, Feb 9, 1856.

The Madison *State Journal* exonerates Mr. Janssen from all criminal intention, and accounts for the deficit in the following satisfactory manner:

State officers who came into power as mere adventurers, without cash or character, have suddenly become wealthy—men of capital, living in luxury and extravagance, upon salaries of from $800 to $1250 per annum. Clerks in the Departments, who are known to have entered upon their duties with most attenuated purses, have exhibited similar financial phenomena. Men who live in Madison, who drive fast horses, who indulge in all the extravagance of the times, who make no more of giving a gold watch or a diamond ring to a friend than ordinary men would of a pinch of snuff, and whose only visible means of accomplishing all this is a salary of $1000 per year, must either have at times the gift of a Midas-touch, the secret of the Alchemist, or the knowledge of some private doors to the public crib, large enough to admit a hand and an arm.

[illegible]

Friends of Gov. Barstow who had claims against the State, are known to have been paid from the treasury before their claims had been processed and audited by any authority, and without any appropriation by law—directly in the teeth of the Constitution, if that instrument had not been rendered fangless by repeated and habitual violation. We understand also that the State Officers and "friends" about the Capitol, when in want of cash, have been in the habit of going to the Treasurer's vault and taking what they wish, leaving in its stead a paper check marked "Good for $—" with the signature of the individual attached. If any of the high functionaries about the Capitol went to a horse race and "bet his money on the bob-tailed nag," and lost, he would come and replenish his exhausted purse; or if the "tiger" devoured the contents of his wallet he could restore in [illegible] proportions to a comely fullness. In case at any time, the person availing himself of these advantages, forgot to leave a check, it would be difficult for the Treasurer to account for this disappearance of the cash except the most general principles.

That will do; The milk in the cocoa-nut is accounted for.

Banks of the United States.

The following is a statement of the condition of the banks of the United States at dates nearest to the first of January, 1856—the whole number of banks and branches throughout the Union, being 1,273:

[illegible]

The above statement exhibits, upon comparison with the first day of January, 1855, an increase in the amount of capital of $9,488,703, of circulation $12,101,016, of deposits $30,919,245, and of specie $3,460,962.

Figures, which are said not to lie, fix the amount of specie in the United States at $300,000,000. Who of all the political economists in the country can tell what has become of the two hundred and thirty millions which the Banks have not?

Unitarianism in high places—Queen Victoria Heterodox.

The High Church people of England are much exercised about the reports in circulation concerning the unbelief of the Queen in the dogmas of the Church, and her strong leanings towards the Unitarian faith, through the influence of her husband.

Remarking on this subject the New York *Times* says:

We stated, and we repeat, that Prince Albert is not a believer in the thirty-nine articles, or in the doctrines of the Church, as by law established, though he may, in deference to his position, outwardly conform to her services; but that he is in belief a Unitarian, which we regard as but a kind of conciliatory compromise of Deism. And at the risk of creating still more intense [illegible] we can now inform our [illegible] friends that the [illegible] is not confined to Prince Albert, but extends to almost every guardian of the established Church. Of the late Chancellors, who have special charge of the patronage of the Church and her interests, it is [illegible] in England that both Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham were Deists in belief. Nor is the present Chancellor one whit more orthodox, [illegible]. Then the present Premier, Lord Palmerston, [illegible] the appointment of Archbishops and Bishops, with that [illegible] in Churches, and still worse in his great [illegible]. The only one of the present Cabinet of England who professes in private, belief in the doctrines of the Established Church, is Lord Harrowby, and he has been specially introduced into the Cabinet to save it from a wholly heterodox reputation.

Capt. Shubrick, Commander Foot, and Lieut Biddle, representing the three grades of the Naval Retiring Board, were summoned, Feb. 6th, before the Naval Committee of the Senate, and interrogated concerning the reasons for the dismissal and furlough of the two hundred and one naval officers. This is the first time the action of the Naval Board has been officially questioned.

Conflict of Jurisdiction.

The State of Ohio and the United States the Opposing Parties.

It will be remembered that a gang of Slaves, seven in number, escaped from Kentucky, a few days ago, crossed the river on the ice to Cincinnati, were arrested in a house on the outskirts of the city, upon a process issued under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, that while the posse were forcing their way into the house where those Slaves were concealed, a Slave mother of the party cut the throat of one of her children with a knife that the child might not be dragged back to Slavery; that all of them were seized and conveyed to jail by the U. S. Marshal, and that they were brought before the U. S. Commissioner for examination.

At this point the State of Ohio steps in to assert her authority. The Grand Jury of Hamilton, lately in session, indicted that Slave mother for murder, and the others as accessories. The Sheriff, armed with the process of the State, asserts his right to the possession of the criminals in the possession of the Marshal. The latter refuses to surrender, but throws himself back upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and contends, through his counsel, that it is the superior authority, and that the sovereignty of Ohio must yield.

Here the matter stands—the United States and the State of Ohio the opposing claimants, and neither disposed to surrender a single point of jurisdiction, or a single right with which it is invested. Of course the people of the city are divided, and the excitement caused by the nature of the tragedy just enacted, is not allayed by the conflict now going on. The ultraists, whose theory is State Rights, when nullification and secession is to be attempted and the interests of the Slave Power are to be advanced, are strong in the opinion that the authority of Ohio is a bagatelle—that the law of Congress is supreme, and that the decision of the Commissioner is final. Such is not the doctrine of the State Rights men. Their position is so clearly stated by the Cincinnati *Commercial* that we cannot forbear to quote the following:

It is probable that were this case divested of all prejudices, of all party significance, and all feelings of private interest, it would present no very especial difficulties. The laws of the United States do not declare one thing and the statutes of Ohio another and a different thing; neither is there any question as to which Court is empowered to try the issue upon the ownership of the slaves, or to which has been committed the duty to hear and decide under the criminal prosecution. Neither tribunal stands in the position of questioning the authority of the other in its legitimate sphere; neither, so far as we are aware, manifests the slightest disposition to arrogate powers not its own, to stretch its authority, or to contemn or deny the constitutional authority of the other. The question is, which claim in this case is first in order of precedence—that of the Marshal, representing the property of the master in the slave, or that of the Sheriff representing the right of the State as a sovereign power, to punish offences committed within its territory?

Were the Ohio river removed, and the boundary between this and the neighbor State obliterated, there would be no question remaining. Kentucky punishes the slave equally, at least, with the freeman for the offences which he commits. Public justice does not ask of the master the privilege to hang or to imprison his property. The good of *that* society demands that the wrong-doer shall be punished—why not the good of *this*? The peace of the State of Ohio is of as much importance as that of the State of Kentucky, and the right to use all proper measures to secure the same is as perfect in one case as in the other. Shall it be said that servitude gains under the fugitive law—enacted, as we have been taught to believe merely for purposes of reception—qualities in the free States that it does not possess at home? Is slavery a stronger bond—a higher right in Ohio than in Kentucky? Not such, certainly, was the intention of the framers of the Constitution; not such were the professed designs of the makers of the law. By being, through the force of the Constitution, temporarily transferred to the free States, slavery acquires no new prerogatives. It is merely continued as a tenure for one purpose and for one alone—that of the return to his master of the person held to labor.

When the United States assumes the duty to catch and return the negro to his owner, and enters the boundaries of a sovereign State for the purpose, it does it subject to all those restraints and limitations which necessarily belong to the nature of the service, and which the sovereignty of the State may rightfully impose. Granted that the National is, within its own sphere, the paramount Government, so is the State, within its sphere, also paramount. Except where especially invested by the Constitution, the Union has no power whatever. First and highest of all the rights and prerogatives of Government, is that by which society provides for the continuance of its own existence, by enacting laws for the punishment of crimes committed within its territory. Under our form of government, this right belongs to the States. In this respect, the authority of the State is paramount, and whatever office the Union [illegible] to execute, it does it subject to this authority. The Union may take the negro and return him to his master; but if during his residence among us, he has committed a crime against our laws, he has made himself the legal subject of those laws, and must remain under their penalty, within their power, until his crime is expiated. The laws of the sovereign State of Ohio, know none so high as to be beyond their reach, none so low as to be beneath their grasp, no party so privileged that they may be set aside in his favor.

This seems to us as it will to most other States Rights men, conclusive. The Mayor of Cincinnati, himself a Democrat, but not of the Nebraska species, has issued his instructions to the Chief of Police, in which these views are substantially embodied, and in which he also calls upon him to support the Sheriff with all the assistance in his power, to aid in executing the process of the State. It is fortunate at this crisis that Ohio has a true man in the Executive Chair, and that the Legislature is in unison.

We shall see what will be the result.

NOT WANTED IN KANSAS.—A Company called the *Vegetarian Settlement Company*, is now organized in New York for emigration to Kansas, on the opening of navigation. If the name does not mislead us in supposing that the company is made up of bread and butter men and women who expect to conquer homes in that Territory, on a diet of turnips and other "garden sass," we give our opinion unasked, that they had better stay at home. Cocks of that species won't fight in a new country. Kansas has got enough philosophers, fiddlers, phrenologists, vegetarians, &c., already. She needs beef-eating men—men of thews and sinews, who have blood to spare and the pluck to put themselves in places where a loss of it might happen. But, on second thought, send out the radish-eaters. The first night in camp after a day's march or a day's plowing, will take one ridiculous fantasy out of them, and then, on a diet that men eat, they may and probably will be able to earn their living.

Democratic Convention of Philadelphia recommended the delegates to the National Convention, to select a candidate for the Presidency, to use all honorable means to procure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The convention adopted the resolutions almost unanimously, those voting nay being desirous of passing resolutions to the same effect, but of more forcible language. Much confusion was created by the announcement that the "damned Know-Nothing reporter of the *Times*" was in the room, and ought to be excluded. A portion of the convention favored ejecting him by force; others protested, but the reporter finally withdrew, at the solicitation of his friends, thus ending the tumult.

The Slaveholders, after opposing Mr. Banks, for seven weeks, are now flattering him. He could stand the one and he will withstand the other. The N. Y. *Herald* says:

Mr. Banks has made a very favorable impression on this the first day's occupancy by him of the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Calm, cool, collected, self-possessed, prompt in putting and deciding questions, with a respectful but resolute manner, he bids fair to earn the good will and approval of his most inveterate political foes. I really believe that howsoever prone he may have been on one memorable occasion of catering to the disunion sentiments of the abolitionists of Massachusetts, he will be found to be a firm and conscientious supporter of the Constitution and the Union.

Recent dispatches from Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister at Nicaragua, represent the military force of President Walker to be twelve hundred men, and says that he will ultimately succeed in effecting a union of all the Central American States. He spiritedly defends his course in recognizing the new Nicaraguan government, in reply to Mr. Marcy's letter on that subject.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—On the first page of today's *Tribune* will be found a lengthy statement of the business prospects and financial management of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, communicated to the New York *Times* of the 7th inst. It is written by a person apparently well acquainted with the condition of the Road.

IMPROVEMENT AT BLOOMINGTON.—J. K. Fell, Esq., of Bloomington, proposes to build a hotel in that flourishing town, next season, to cost about $25,000. It is to be built over the gas-well owned by that gentleman, from which the hotel is to be lighted. A new female seminary is also about to be erected in that town, to cost about $30,000.

Letters received by the Arabia's mails at the State Department, Washington, with reference to our foreign relations, indicate an amicable tendency. Nothing definite, however, has been determined on, and will not be until the dispatches sent out by our government have been received, and action taken thereon by the English government.

The Food Question—A New View.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Rome under date Dec. 20th, advances the following, which is worthy the attention of those interested, though they may not put implicit confidence in its statements:

The notion has got abroad in America, that Europe is short of food, and must have it at any price, and that America alone can furnish it. The more exaggerated this impression, the better for Europe and the worse for America. That England wants some bread is very true; who can remember when she did not want some? And France, also, wants more than she has. But the question is, how much do they want?—a question which no man in England or France can answer with even proximate accuracy.

It is not known, in either country, till the following year, what was the growth of the preceding year; nor even then is it known in England with any degree of accuracy; for her grain statistics, like those in America, are never anything but estimates and vague guesses, about which those who should know best often differ most.

At the close of harvest it is customary for grain dealers and speculators to estimate the growth; formerly the government undertook the same thing, but since the abolition of the corn laws she does not concern herself in the matter. It is left for those interested, and as the numbers interested in low prices greatly exceed those who desire high prices, the former generally make the most noise.

It is safe for them, and is natural, to believe in short crops, blights, mildews, starvation and all that sort of thing; the fear of high prices and hunger causes a clamor, the louder the better, because, when the noise has reached the utmost parts of the earth, its purpose is sure to be answered. Shipments are precipitated from all sources, regardless of prices; the ports are loaded with grain, down go the prices, and bread is plenty and cheap.

It is worthy of note, that when there is the greatest cry of scarcity, is just the time when those who have the best means of judging are the most ready, but most careful, in making advances, and most averse to shipping on their own account.

This year, in particular, unusual excitement has existed in both England and France on the subject of food, because of the war, which cuts off some of the ordinary sources of supply, and the consequent necessity of resorting to America for a larger proportion than usual. The country which refuses an unanimous sympathy with the cause of the allies is resorted to with reluctance for anything which it desires to sell. The bad grace with which this necessity is grudgingly submitted to, has had much to do with producing exaggerated notions of scarcity in Europe.

But there has been no lack of incorrect and wild stories put in circulation, having the same tendency. The American papers, from as far west as Chicago, come freighted with them. In reading them here one might think they believed in America that a state of famine was approaching in Europe, and that the Union was in danger of being plundered of food. One of these undying fictions is the continual "purchases made for account of the French government" in every market and town—as if it made any difference to the sellers where a certain quantity of food it wanted—whether it is bought by the French government or people. But the idea of government purchases does produce a much greater effect in the market than the same quantity bought by individual speculators.

I will venture the opinion with a great deal of confidence, that with the exception of some stores for the troops, chiefly provisions, the French government has not bought a single article of food in America nor elsewhere.

That government announced early in the season, that it had abandoned the ancient policy in such cases, and that it would take no steps to supply any deficiency of food, except the removal of legal restrictions to a free importation of food. Whether or not the publication of this resolution in the *Moniteur* was any good reason for believing it, certain it is, that the existing policy of that government, its known acts, and its present circumstances, are such as to leave no doubt in the minds of those who have observed the course of that government, that the announcement was made in good faith, and that trade in food is as free in France as in England or America, and without the least fear of competition or interference from the government.

But the mischief arising from an exaggerated notice of the wants of Europe, from whatever source it arises, tends mainly to the injury of those who have food to sell.

The clamor in Europe undoubtedly raises prices upon themselves for a short time in the home market; but the excitement enlarges as it spreads, and results in hastening shipments from all points, *chiefly on account of the shippers*. Heavy imports and low prices follow; the loss is on the side of the producers, the gain is to the consumers. On the other side, still greater disasters arise from the same source; speculation in America runs up prices; prices rise with the telegraph all over the country, and expectation rises still higher, till farmers are quite reluctant to part with their produce, for fear it may yet advance after they have sold. Under this influence the season of interior navigation has closed without having delivered at tide-water more than about the usual quantity of food.

The exports have been considerable, and reduced stocks and high prices for the winter consumption on the sea-board are the consequence, without corresponding benefit to the producers, because the increased cost of winter transport is now between them and the market. Meantime the other food producing countries are industriously securing good prices. The farmers spread over the great valley of the Nile—one of the finest grain regions—knowing too much or not enough to be dissatisfied with current rates, are pushing forward their large surplus with all haste. The shipments from Alexandria, for the ports of France and England, at the last dates, were largely in excess of previous years.

If the reports of the American crop are not as much exaggerated as the deficiency in Europe, the great bulk of it is still on hand, and winter is the time for speculation of the worst kind, in the shape of contracts for future delivery, all upon high expectations and at high prices.

Consumption in America goes on, whether food is cheap or dear; people eat of the best all they can, because they can; in Europe consumption is governed and limited by the cost; high prices diminish rapidly the consumption of wheaten bread, and throw it upon coarser grains and vegetables.

When the interior navigation opens, the spring season, which is earlier on this side, will be well advanced. Farmers will be busy with planting; gardens and green food, to the culture of which great care is given, will be nearly ready for use; the pinch of winter will be past; labor will be fully employed, and the sun will shine!

The food-panic will be dissipated and forgotten, and it will unquestionably be found that the deficiency was less—a great deal less—than in America it was thought to be. Approaching winter is a great exaggerator of apprehended wants, which are as naturally dissipated by the incoming spring.

The table of market prices is the safest index; it indicates plenty and at moderate cost, though taken in the middle of the gloomiest month of the season; prices since then, certainly in Paris, have modified and show steady symptoms of receding.

If these views are correct, the fall of prices has yet to act on the largest portion of the American crops and the effects of reaction may spread, under the contract system, back even to the producers, who in many instances are still the holders of their produce, under contracts of sale which can never be fulfilled; while in other cases of actual delivery under advances, the same result may follow, by a fall upon the hands of speculators too weak to bear it, and the mischief produced may be far more than equivalent to the advantage realized from the portion of produce actually sold and consumed at extravagant prices.

A Wonderful Invention.

A correspondent of the *News*, writing from Austin, Texas, on the 18th of January, thus notices a new invention:

"The great invention of the age is General Chambers' terra-aqueous machine; it has been privately submitted to Committies of both branches of the Legislature, and I am credibly informed that it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all the members of both Committies, that the invention is a valuable one, and likely to create an entire revolution in the means of transportation. It is represented not to have any wheels, and not to slide, and yet by some peculiar arrangement, will, on a graded road make 40 miles an hour. The road will be much wider than a railroad track, but will require no iron, possibly cost less than a double track. It will cross rivers or bays at the rate of ten miles per hour. This is a short description of a machine applicable to both land and water. The inventor claims that the same principle may be applied to machines intended solely for water transportation, and that the speed of twenty miles per hour may be obtained. The invention may be too extravagant for credence but as some men, who have acknowled mechanical skill, pronounce it a valuable invention, I deem it worthy of notice."

EASTERN TRAVEL.—Communication between Chicago and New York by the Southern route is uninterrupted, and trains are running regularly. We are not informed as to the Central route through Canada.

SMALL POTATOES.—The New York *Evening Post* deems the fact that a hotel in that city made $35,000 in one year, of sufficient importance to justify special comment. That figure can be doubled out West from a year's profits, and not go out of Chicago to do it.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—We learn from the Madison *Journal* that the Republicans of the Legislature, at their caucus on Wednesday last, recommended the calling of a Republican State Convention, to be held at Madison on the 5th of March next.

The steamship Illinois, which sailed on Tuesday for Aspinwall, took 400 soldiers from Governor's Island, destined for Oregon and California, where they will, no doubt, be employed in operating against the hostile Indians.

It is a noticeable coincidence that Mr. Banks was elected by the same plurality as Mr. Cobb, in 1849. The latter received 102 votes against 99 for Winthrop. Mr. Bank's vote was 103 against 100 for Aiken.

LOST AND FOUND.—Mr. March, the Treasurer of Grant county, Wis., who lost $16,000 in gold, a few days ago, out of a stage-coach, between Blue Mounds and Madison, has recovered it all. The bags containing the coin were found in the road. Who will not believe in luck after this?

The Bay and Rivers at New York are covered with ice. A fleet of vessels are bound up by it.

MERCANTILE ALMANAC FOR 1856.

[illegible]

The above table is convenient for finding the maturity of Bills or Notes. The index represents the days of the month; the opposite columns give the day of the year represented by such day of the month. A note at 60 days, dated March 15th, being the 75th day of the year, as is seen in the March column in a line with 15 in the index, the addition of 63 (including three days grace) shows the note falls due on the 138th day of the year, which will be found on reference to the month and index, to be Saturday, the 17th day of May.

WON'T STAND FIRE.—The Nebraska-ites are falling on all sides, "like leaves in wintry weather." The *Times* hoisted the name of Mr. Greenbaum for Alderman in the Sixth, on Saturday, pronouncing him Nebraska, "pure and simple." Mr. G. denies the charge, and claims that there was no warrant for thus using his name. He is opposed to slave extension in every shape.

Hunt up another Candidate for the Sixth, Mr. *Times!*

Mr. Crice declines in the First, Mr. Voss, in the Fourth, and Col. Hamilton in the Fifth. We hope, at least, the Nebraska candidate for Mayor will stand by his colors. We don't like to see the enemy run before the firing begins.—*Journal.*

CHICAGO BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.—The earnings of this line, for the month of January, 1856, are as follows:

For transportation of Freight	$20,701 68
Passengers	[illegible]
U. S. Mail	1,389 39
Total	[illegible]

The approximate proportion of earnings for each road composing the line are as follows:

	Freight.	Passengers.	Mails.
Galena & Chicago Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Military Tract	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Oquawka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$20,701 68	$26,341 62	$1,389 39

News Items and Varieties.

....Dr. Alden March was on Wednesday elected President of the New York State Medical Society.

....In England female detectives are employed on the Eastern Counties Railway for the detection of thieves.

....It is said that fat pork is used on some of the Ohio railroads for lubricating axels. It is placed in thin slices, in the axle boxes.

....The railroad men have resolved to postpone their ball, at Buffalo, until the 27th inst., in consequence of the general snow blockade.

....The Boston Irish Emigrant Society gave a dinner to Thomas F. Meagher and Lady on Tuesday night at the Parker House. About 100 participated, one half of whom were ladies.

....Hon. Wm. R. Staples, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, is about to retire from the bench. He has been elected President of the R. I. Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry.

....The Oneida (N. Y.) *Sachem* says it is rumored that the wife of a respectable laboring man in that village, by the death of a long forgotten relative in England, is heir to £1,000,000 or nearly $5,000,000 in our currency.

....On last Thursday afternoon, at Auburn, John Fitzgerald was arraigned before the Oyer and Terminer for murder, in September last, in the town of Sterling, of his *Father, Mother* and *Brother!* He butchered them deliberately with an ax, and intended to kill another of the family.

....A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes that on the 22th ult., a justice of the peace, named Kellogg, was tarred and feathered down in Newton, Conn., in consequence of some act on he had taken under cover of the Maine Law. The affair occurred in broad daylight, and after the tar and feather had been applied, he was ridden on a rail.

Emigration.

In 1840, the number of emigrants who left England was 90,000. In 1846 it reached 129,000; and from 1847 to 1853 the number exceeded 300,000. Thus, in 1853, it had reached 320,937.

If we go back to 1815, and take the total number who left the ports of Great Britain from that year to 1853, we should find it to be not less than 3,723,520.

German emigration is considerable less than that of England. It takes its departure from the Hanseatic ports as well as from Liverpool, Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk. There are no statistical returns except for Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg. In 1853 the departures from Hamburg were 29,652, and from Bremen, 58,000.

According to information furnished by the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, a total number of 68,836 emigrants left that port in 1853, of whom about 54,000 were German. According to a document published at Hamburg, the total number of Germans who emigrated from 1846 to 1852, was as follows: In 1846, 92,000; in 1851, 120,000; in 1852, 155,000; and for the seven years from 1846 to 1852, a total of 725,144.

The number who emigrated from France in 1853 was 14,500, principally natives of the Upper Rhine. But we have no information as to the amount of the Basque emigration from the ports of Bayonne and Bordeaux to the ports of La Plata.

It will be seen that England and Germany are the two countries which furnish the greatest number of emigrants. As to France, if we except Alsace and some Pyrenean departments, the inhabitants of which follow two different currents, one towards North America, the other towards South America, the populations remain aloof from the movement going on around them.

NEW YORK FROZEN IN.—The severe cold weather has almost succeeded in laying an embargo upon business in New York. Our rivers are full of ice, and vessels are frozen fast in the docks. Yesterday afternoon the steamer Illinois, bound to California, with United States soldiers and other passengers, had to have the ice cut out of her dock to get to sea. The clipper ship Glad Tidings, with freight and passengers, bound to New Orleans, is frozen in at her berth. Buttermilk channel is closed, and people walk on the ice from Brooklyn to Governor's Island. Our markets have short supplies of produce, on account of the obstructions to navigation, and prices of fish have advanced.—*Post, 7th inst.*

FIRE.—About one o'clock Friday morning, a fire occurred on Jefferson street between Front and Main, and we are probably indebted to the circumstance of the roof being covered with snow for the preservation of the block. The fire originated in the hat store of Mr. Somers which was entirely consumed, including not only his large stock of goods, but books and papers. The store of Mr. Overholser, adjoining, was also consumed, but most of his goods were saved. The buildings consumed belonged to Col. John S. David and Mr. Postlewait, and the damage is about $6,000. The goods of Mr. Somers, we learn were fully insured. Mr. S. is absent from the city, and we are not advised of the value of his stock.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The whole country will be rejoiced to learn that the venerable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has so far recovered from his last severe and protracted illness as to be able to resume his high official duties. He appeared in his seat in the Supreme Court yesterday.—*National Int., 5th.*

ILLINOIS COLLEGE AGAIN ON FIRE.—Our citizens were startled by the cry of fire, on Sunday night last, proceeding from College Hill. It was soon found that the old Chapel of Illinois College was on fire—the only building of any value which survived the conflagration a few years ago. The flames were subdued, however, before any material damage was done.—*Jacksonville Jour., 7th.*

FIRE IN TORONTO.—We learn from a telegraph dispatch, that a destructive fire occurred last night in Toronto, by which the office and entire establishment of the Toronto *Colonist* was destroyed. They issued their paper this morning, however, having saved the forms of their paper, they being locked up, and ready for the press when the fire broke out. We are without further particulars, although we understand that a number of other buildings were burned in addition to that of the *Colonist*.—*Buffalo Rep., 5th.*

FIRE IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Brotherlin & Haim, cabinet makers, situated on the bank of the Canal, at the foot of South street. The alarm was immediately given, and although the Steam Fire Engine was on the ground in due season and kept to work for an hour or so, not a drop of water was forced through the hose owing to some derangement in the machinery of the Engine. The consequence was, that the building and its entire contents were consumed.

The loss to the proprietors is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand dollars—with no insurance.—*Columbus Statesman, 6.*

PLASTIC ZINC FOR ROOMS.—A property has been discovered, possessed by oxychloride of zinc, which renders it superior to the Plaster of Paris for coating the walls of rooms. It is applied in the following manner: A coat of oxyd of zinc mixed with size, and made up like a wash, is first laid on the wall, ceiling, or wainscot, and over that a coat of chloride of zinc applied, being prepared in the same way as the first wash. The oxyd and chloride effect an immediate combination, and form a kind of cement, smooth and polished as glass, and possessing all the advantages of oil paint without its disadvantages of smell, &c. The inventor further suggests the employment of oxychloride of zinc as a paint for iron, and also to stop hollow teeth, for which its plasticity and subsequent hardness and impenetrability to the moisture of the mouth, render it particularly applicable.

LATEST NEWS.
BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Washington News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The dispatches by the Persia are friendly, and there is no definite answer respecting the recall of Mr. Crampton and the causes. There is no possibility of a collision on the Central American question.

Mr. Wilson will speak to-morrow against the British claims in Central America, and will oppose the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. He opposes Mr. Seward's plan as leading to war, and he will offer in conclusion a joint resolution abrogating the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Douglas has arrived, and will oppose the administration in its policy on Central America. He advises an alliance offensive and defensive with Gen Walker, as preliminary to the war with Great Britain, which is about to take place upon the recommendation of Messrs. Seward, Foote and Wilson.

The House re-adopted the resolution to proceed to the election of a printer, when a vote was taken with the following result: Follett, 68; Wendell, 68; Farnam, 16; Nathan Sargent, 9; scattering, 14. Necessary to a choice 87. Mr. Cullam, Clerk of the House, retains Messrs. Barclay, Buck and Harris as clerks. He has removed 20 others, and filled the vacancies.

The impression exists here that Mr. Crampton will shortly retire voluntarily, and not in consequence of any demand on the part of his government for his recall.

Senor Almonte left here for Mexico at the urgent solicitation of his friends. The Constitution of that country now being remodeled and his presence deemed necessary for present and future contingences.

Congressional—Home Printer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

A *Tribune* Washington correspondent telegraphs Mr. Banks had an interview with L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, this morning, and tendered him in a friendly way the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Graw, of Pennsylvania, will probably be Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

The chairmanship of other important committees are not yet decided, and cause the Speaker some embarrassment.

SENATE CONTINUED.—On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Ky., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committe on Military affairs to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Mr. Thompson said the old soldiers were not satisfied to be so far from salt water, where they could not get Schiedam Schnapps and Irish whiskey.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the P. O. committee was instructed to consider whether the charges of ocean steamers are not unnecessarily large and burdensome, and whether something may not be done, if so, to secure the benefits of cheaper ocean postage.

On motion of Mr. Sumner the judiciary committee was instructed to consider the expediency of the appointment of commissioners to revive the public statutes and reduce them to the corrected text and render the language plain to all.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—More votes were taken, the last resulting as follows:

Follet 65, Wendell 71, Farnham 9, Sargent 6, scattering 16—necessary to a choice, 84.

Mr. Underwood made an ineffectual motion to elect Printer by a plurality vote.

Adjourned.

The Mexican Drafts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The *Herald's* correspondent telegraphs:

"Mexico having withdrawn her protest against the payment of a portion of the Santa Anna drafts, it will be considered by our Government as a recognition of the whole. If valid in part, these drafts must be valid entire, and the whole amount will be paid to the American holders."

Lighthouse Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Pangatatuque lighthouse was swept away on Saturday night, 2d inst, with the men who were stationed there. Nothing heard from it since.

Salt Lake News.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.

The Salt Lake Mails arrived at Independence on Saturday. No news of importance.

The party report snow at a depth of from 3 to 15 feet.

The Santa Fe and Salt Lake outward bound mails were obliged to return on account of inability to proceed.

There was a great amount of suffering in the Territory.

DIED,

On Sunday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M., in Saratoga, Grundy Co. Ill's, ORPHA C., wife of Philip Tompkins, with inflammation of the lungs, formerly from New Hartford, New York, aged 49 years.

In this city, 9th inst., WILLIAM MERWIN, infant son of R. N. and Sabrina Robbins.

Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE Years, at Ten per cent interest, secured by mortgage upon good (inside) city property. Apply to B. GALLUP, Attorney-at-Law, 12 South Water street, up stairs. feb12-3t*

JAMES H. BEAL & BROTHER, WHOLESALE FURNITURE AND LOOKING GLASS WAREHOUSE, Importers of Looking Glass Plates, Hair Seating and Plush, Manufacturers of [illegible] Improved Springs, and Dealers in all kinds of Upholstery and Cabinet Makers' Materials, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Holmes' Block, Haymarket Square, Boston. The greatest care taken in Packing Goods, for transportation, and the utmost diligence and dispatch, used in forwarding. JAMES H. BEAL. ALEXANDER BEAL. feb11,3m

PENTON & ROBINSON, (Successors to Brinckerhoff & Penton,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 15 SOUTH WATER STREET, would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive stock now in store, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Patent Medicines, &c. feb12

Just Published, by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, REPORT ON SPERMATORRHOEA, OR, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association [illegible]. Address Dr. Geo. R. Calhoun, 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb12-2w-d&w

IOWA LAND AGENCY. S. E. LOCKE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, LYONS, IOWA, for the Purchase and Sale of Farms, Unimproved Lands and Town Lots in Iowa. [illegible] Refer to Messrs. R. K. Swift & Co., Chicago. James H. Rees, Esq., Samuel H. Kerfoot, R. E. Hundly, Charlotte, C. H. Va. feb12-6m*

LEMONS, &C.—THIS TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 12, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell—20 Boxes Lemons. Also, [illegible] Furniture, Lounges, Carpets, Feather Beds and Pillows, Stoves, &c. JOHN RANKIN. feb12

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, January 1st, 1856, to the Auditor of the State of Illinois. [illegible] C. B. BOWERS, Secretary. [illegible] RICHARD D. HUBBALL, Justice of the Peace. [illegible] THOS. H. CAMPBELL, Auditor P. A. R. K. ROGERS, Agent. Office of R. K. Swift & Co. Corner River and Dock streets. feb12-1md&w

50 HHDS PRIME OLD N. O. SUGAR, For sale by E. HEMPSTEAD.

New Advertisements.

COCHINEAL.—300 LB. SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale by PENTON & ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggists, 15 South Water street. feb12

SARSAPARILLA.—PARA, HONDURAS, and Mexican, in bales, for sale by PENTON & ROBINSON, 15 South Water street. feb12

GUM ALOES.—SOCOTRINE AND CAPE, for sale, in quantities to suit, by PENTON & ROBINSON, 15 South Water street. feb12

OPIUM.—250 LB PRIME TURKEY, FOR sale by PENTON & ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggists, 15 South Water street. feb12

REMOVAL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to their New Block, Corner of South Water st. & Michigan Avenue. feb11

GREGORY'S COMMERCIAL and Agricultural College, Detroit, M., and Chicago, Illinois. Founded May, 1850. WM. B. SPRAGUE and H. D. BARTHOLOMEW, A. B., Associate Principals. [illegible] U. GREGORY, President. feb11 d&wly

STAPLES & SIM. REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 57 La Salle street. [illegible] JOHN N. STAPLES. THOMAS SIM. REFERENCES: Bronson Peck, 78 William street, N. Y.; D. W. Vaughan & Co., Providence, R. I.; [illegible] R. K. Swift & Co., Chicago; [illegible] bankers, New Orleans. feb11-1y

Linseed Oil, White Lead, &c. 5,000 GALS. PURE ENGLISH LINSEED OIL, Raw. [illegible] Dry White Lead, Assorted Paints and Colors, BRUSHES, PUTTY AND VARNISHES. For sale in lots, to suit purchasers, by PENTON & ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggists, No. 15 South Water street. feb11

Wood and Coal. THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHING TO CLOSE out his present stock of Wood and Coal on account of the expiration of his lease, on his Yard, would call the attention of all that want, or wish Wood and Coal, to his stock of Wood and Coal, near Rando'ph street Bridge, which will show for itself, to be of a superior quality, which he will sell at the lowest market price, in quantities to suit customers. I have also on hand, and for sale at a bargain, one six-horse power portable steam engine, which has run about nine month. Also, six good Horses and Harness, for heavy Carts. Also, 3 Wood Carts and 2 Lumber Wagons. Also, 2 Engines suitable for Saw Mills. C. D. SPAIDS. feb11-1md&w

100 HHDS. SUGAR, LANDING AND for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO., Corner of South Water street and Michigan Avenue. feb11

FRESH OYSTERS, HERMETICALLY Sealed, for sale by H. SAYRS, 54 & 56 State street. feb11

100 QTLS COD FISH FOR SALE BY H. SAYRS, 54 & 56 State street. feb11

Double Your Money Every day. THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE OWNERS OF the process for making an article used by everybody, at less than one-half the usual cost, and which finds a ready sale for cash. It is easily and readily made, and requires but a small capital. On the receipt of One Dollar, printed directions will be forwarded. Address JOHN H. SPEED, & CO., Box 2399, Chicago. feb11.3t*

50 CASKS CODFISH. 50 Boxes do. For sale by E. HEMPSTEAD. feb9

200 BBLS BELCHER'S [A] SUGAR, for sale by E. HEMPSTEAD.

500 BOXES SOAP FOR SALE BY E. HEMPSTEAD.

50 BOXES BRANDY PEACHES, 25 do. do. Cherries, 100 do. Assorted Jellies, for sale by E. HEMPSTEAD. feb9

25 TIERCES RECEIVED FOR SALE BY E. HEMPSTEAD. feb9

Redding's Patent Power Sheller, CAPABLE OF SHELLING AND CLEANING 2,000 Bushels per day. Warranted to shell, clean, and not break the Corn. Very simple and cheap. Also, PROUTY'S PATENT HAND SHELLER, the best in use. For sale by ALLAN VANE, No. 1 River street. feb9-2w,1m7

Jobbing, Bricklaying, WHITEWASHING & WALL COLORING. J. H. BARQUET IS READY TO RECEIVE orders for Jobbing, Bricklaying, White-washing and Wall Coloring. Order Slate is at Lewis & Patrick's barber saloon, under Warner's Hall, 105 Randolph street. feb9-1m,d&w

CHEAP RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY, for sale by BRYAN & BORDEN, 95 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. [illegible] Also, lots on Monroe, State, Washington, &c. feb8

RAILROAD LANDS IN ILLINOIS FOR SALE. [illegible] J. HENRY. feb8-3m

LADIES' SKIRT CORDS, Also, Ladies' Corsets, OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES, Just received at MRS. HARVEY'S, 84 Lake street. jan29

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—A LARGE IMPORTATION of the real article, direct from Vienna. Just received by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, 144 Lake street. feb8

L. L. AND A. STUART'S CONFECTIONARY, just received by J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake street. feb8

Not Exactly Burnt Out. ONLY A LITTLE DISTURBED ON THE occasion, with a good prospect, at 20° below zero, and the best of Firemen that ever bossed a break—(N. B. And 2 Boys that ever surrendered without quarter) and, happy to say, we are now prepared to furnish the best of Dinners. Oysters, Venison, &c. &c. served up in double quick time, at 42 Randolph street. VINTON & CO. feb8-1m

PAYMENTS IN NEW YORK OF NOTES, ACCEPTANCES, AND MONEY FOR ACCOUNT ORDERED BY TELEGRAPH. Exchange for Sale On the principal Cities of the UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND EUROPE. R. K. SWIFT & CO., BANKERS. Chicago, Feb. 8, 1856.

MONEY.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE prepared to loan, in the month of April next, upon Real Estate security, $100,000, in sums ranging from $500 to $5,000. PASCHALL WOODWARD, 37 Clark street. feb6

TO PHYSICIANS AND CONSUMPTIVES.—Jaffrey's Respirators, very much used in England, and highly recommended by the faculty of the Brompton Hospital in London. Air inhaled through them is modified from 20 to 30 degrees. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, 144 Lake street. jan31

DR. E. ERNENPUTSCH. ELECTIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur.—Office, Washington street, corner of Wells, gives particular notice, that he nearly always cures the most pertinacious chronic diseases of multifarious kind, and numerous complaints of the female system as well as the male system, by means of an Electro Chemical Process, which forces the medicine through the pores of the skin, and the organic structure, directly to the root of the disease. Hours for consultation from 10 to 11 o'clock A.M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M. feb5-1m*

The Disputed Territory. PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE Railroad from Chicago to the interior of the State, the trade of Central Illinois was monopolized by St. Louis. To attract this trade, which, by force of custom, St. Louis still retains, the business men of Chicago must make themselves known, and there is no advertising medium so good as the ILLINOIS STATE CHRONICLE, Published at Decatur, and which has an extensive circulation in Macon, Piatt, Moultrie, De Witt, Christian, Shelby, and adjoining counties. Address WM. J. USREY, Publisher Ill. State Chronicle, Decatur, Ill. feb5-d&w-3m

WATER FRONT.—THE BEAUTIFUL Water Lot, corner of Old street and the South Branch is put in market at a very low figure. The lot is docked and ready for use. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 48 Clark street. feb4

30 GROSS HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., 134 Lake st. feb4

20 GROSS MUSTANG LINIMENT, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

20 CASKS No. 1 GLUE, VERY SUPERIOR Article, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

50 BBLS. 95 PER CT. ALCOHOL, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

100 BALES PRIME EASTERN AND Western Hops, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO. feb4

H. MAILLARD'S CELEBRATED GUM Drops, assorted flavors, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO. feb4

20 GROSS HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL, FOR sale by the Cask or Bbl. by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR SALE by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

SUPERIOR GROUND MUSTARD, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR TRUSSES, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 134 Lake st. feb4

ZANTE CURRANTS, NEW CROP, FOR sale by GOSS & HOAG, 10 Dearborn and 8 North Clark street.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.—100 BARRELS Cincinnati, and 50 Barrels St. Louis, favorite brands, received on consignment, and for sale by E. L. FARIAN, 22 River street. jan31

NEW ZANTE CURRANTS, CITRON, Figs, Prunes, Layer Raisins, Macaroni and Sultana Raisins, just received and for sale by H. SAYRS, 54 & 56 State street. dec22

100 BBLS. ALCOHOL, HIGH PROOF, for sale at the lowest market price, by J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake street. jan3

COAL!—COAL!—600 TONS SELECTED LUMP, Newcastle Coal, in quantities to suit Purchasers. For sale by JOHN S. WRIGHT, 47 Clark street, Room [illegible]. dec4

Miscellaneous.

Burling & Backus, ARCHITECTS, Office—MARINE BANK BUILDINGS, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

CARD. THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY ANNOUNCES that, having re-united the practice of Architecture, he has associated himself with Mr. WILLIAM BACKUS, of the firm of Cleveland & Backus Brothers, Architects, New York, with whom he will do business under the name and firm of BURLING & BACKUS. Mr. Backus is a gentleman of acknowledged ability as an Artist, and has had several years experience in his profession in New York and vicinity. With the acquisition of talent, together with his own long experience as an Architect in Chicago, the subscriber feels all confidence in asking for the continuance of his friends and the public patronage. EDWARD BURLING. N. B. Our relations with C. & B. B. of New York, are of such a nature as to enable us to execute all orders in that city, pertaining to our business, &c. BURLING & BACKUS, No. Marine Bank. Dec. 11-3m-d&w

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works! CORNER OF CLINTON AND FULTON STREETS, WEST SIDE. THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN OPERATION and a full supply of all sizes of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead will be constantly on hand. All orders will receive our prompt attention. COLLINS & BLATCHFORD. dec21 1yis

PIG IRON.—SCOTCH AND AMERICAN. Gartsherrie, Coltness, Glengarnock, Dunmores, Summerlee, Mount Hope, Sharon, Hudson, No. 1, Hudson, No. 2, North River. For sale by M. C. WALKER. F. H. CUTTING, Agent, Office, 2 River street, Chicago, Ill. jan31—d3,1md&w

S. T. GILES. O. H. GILES & CO., O. S. GILES. PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner North Water and La Salle streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. REFERENCES—Edward I. Tinkham & Co., Smith & Pollard, and Cosly, Wadsworth & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ira Baker & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; John H. Gear & Co., Burlington, Iowa; S. St. John Mix, Byron, Ill.; Pack & Whitmer, Bloomington, Ill.; L. Andrus, Grand De Tour, Ill.

WAREHOUSE SALE AT A. T. SPENCER & CO.'S. We will sell, at our Warehouse, foot of State street, on Wednesday, March 5th, 1856, to pay charges, unless previously called for, the following articles: [list of consignees and goods illegible] N. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. feb4-d&w-3t

History of the Reign —OF— PHILIP II., BY WILLIAM PRESCOTT, In Two Volumes 8vo. With Portraits, Maps, &c. Ninth Thousand now Ready. The Publishers desire to call attention to a few extracts from criticisms upon Mr. Prescott's last work, both from English and American sources: [London Athenaeum.] In addition to its substantial value as a contribution to the political, religious and social annals of Europe, it derives some of its most admirable qualities from the peculiar graces of the author. In a warmly-colored style—clear, flexible and full variety—Mr. Prescott narrates the events of Philip's reign. His story moves swiftly, but is nowhere incomplete. The personages are well grouped—the order of circumstances and the order of time are well reconciled—the events are neither confused nor isolated. The book is at once pictorial and sober, critical and dramatic. [The Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.] What constitutes a good historical essay may be considered a matter of taste, but for our own part we are decided in our preference of the simple, rhythmical and lucid style of Prescott to the dashing and ostentatious brilliant writing of his great compeer (Macaulay). [The Congregationalist.] That Mr. Prescott so largely possesses those qualities as to stand at the head of all living historians is our deliberate conviction. So far from its being hard work to read his histories (and we have seldom met in ladies what it was hard work to read), it is hard work not to read them. One once commenced, one grudges every moment which interrupts their perusal. [Boston Post.] Attention becomes absorbed in the story. It is so life-like, the scenes delineated seem to stand out in sharp, well defined lines before the mind's eye. It is obtained only through long and patient labor, and a high degree of art in the difficult work of narration. It is only a master-hand that can restore and, as it were, transfigure the Past, so as to make it live in perennial freshness, and stir the varied chords of the human heart. [Puritan Recorder.] In everything pertaining to the work, particularly in the grouping of characters and the arrangement of circumstances, there is a grace and symmetry and naturalness which we scarcely expect to find in any other author. [St. Louis Republican.] We know of no history written with such dramatic force and effect. The individuality of the different personages is strikingly portrayed, and indelibly impressed upon the mind of the reader. Also, New and Uniform Editions of Mr. Prescott's previous Works. HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. In 3 vols. 8vo. HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF PERU In 2 vols. 8vo. HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA. In 3 vols. 8vo. PRESCOTT'S MISCELLANIES. In 1 vol. 8vo, with a Portrait. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, 13 Winter Street, Boston. For sale by all Booksellers. jan30-1td.1m.n30

Ohio Cultivator, Vol. XII., FOR 1856. THE FARMERS AND HERDSMEN OF ILLINOIS will find the "Ohio Cultivator" the most reliable paper on Stock Raising, Fruit Growing and General Agriculture, and having the largest circulation of any similar journal in the West, is afforded at a lower price than any other of its size and respectability. The Editor, Col. S. D. HARRIS, is well known as among the best Stock and Tillage writers in the country, and with the assistance of numerous able contributors, is able to give an good a paper as all Western Farmers need. The OHIO CULTIVATOR is published on the 1st and 15th of every month, at Columbus, O., in 16 large octavo pages, and is entirely independent of all other interests, associations, or other like pecuniary interests, which are apt to warp the integrity of Editors. Farmers of Illinois and the West, send for a real live and independent Farmers' paper! TERMS—$1 a year; 4 copies for $3; 9 copies for $6 (and a copy to the getter up of the club) payment always in advance. Enquire at your Post office, or send for a specimen and prospectus, and raise a club among your friends. S. D. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor, Columbus, O. jan4,wtm*

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, A PAIR OF GELDINGS on January [illegible]. [illegible] JOHN B. ORPUT.

JNO. A. DOUGLASS. EDWARD FITCH. F. GARDINER. Douglass, Fitch & Co., PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in Grain, Flour, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Office, No. 10 [illegible] street. Chicago. [illegible] Mr. W. Hance has this day withdrawn from the firm of Douglass, Fitch & Co., and Mr. F. Gardiner has become a Partner. The business will be continued as heretofore in the name of Douglass, Fitch & Co. January 26th, 1856.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 94 LASALLE STREET.—Homeopathic Physicians and Families will find at this establishment a full assortment of Cases, Books, Sugar of Milk, Pure Alcohol, Tinctures, Triturations, Dilutions, Sugar of Milk, Pure Alcohol, Pellets, &c. &c. Any articles sent from this Pharmacy, which does not prove genuine, may be returned at the expense of the proprietor. Terms, cash. Address orders to GEO. E. SHIPMAN, 94 Lasalle st.

COX, STOUGHTON & CO., DEALERS IN SADDLERY HARDWARE and Coach Trimmings, Harness, Bridle and Collar Leather, Sole and Skirting Leather, &c. Saddle and Saddle Bags. Also, Webs, [illegible] Lake street Bridge. [illegible]

Dickey, Mather & Taft, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—OFFICE, CORNER of Clark and Randolph streets, opposite the Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois.

The Book Trade.

GET THE BEST MAPS. COLTON'S MAPS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD, Embracing Pocket Maps of each of the separate States, the most accurate and reliable extant, and Mounted Maps, Of the United States and the Western States, drawn and engraved in the most artistic style, are sold at NEW YORK CATALOGUE PRICES, TO THE TRADE, By the Agent, RUFUS BLANCHARD, 52 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. 52

HOMOEOPATHIC BOOKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish Homoeopathic Books, Wholesale or Retail, at New York prices, at the Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Book Store, 94 LASALLE STREET. Just received, Homoeopathic Surgery, by Drs. Hill and Hunt. Helmuth's Practice of Surgery. Flora Homoeopathica, &c. &c. Physicians and all others wishing any Homoeopathic Work, will find a large stock at this establishment. Also, Pure Wine and Brandy, for medicinal and sacramental purposes, wholesale or retail. GEO. E. SHIPMAN. nov27

Copartnerships, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm and style of W. W. Leonard and S. P. Baldwin, for the transaction of a wholesale and retail Carpet and House Furnishing Goods business. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1856. WALTER W. LEONARD, SAMUEL P. BALDWIN. feb9-2t-n30

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. SYLVESTER S. BLISS is this day admitted as one of the firm of J. H. REED & CO. Dec. 13th, 1855—feb4,d&w1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of Frasher, Carr & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent, by the retirement of Mr. D. C. Davis. J. & L. FRASHER, N. CARR, D. C. DAVIS. The business will be continued at the old stand, 166 Lake street, under the name and firm of Frasher & Carr. J. & L. FRASHER, N. CARR. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1856.—d3t-1w

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Fletcher & Clarke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners of the late firm are authorized to sign in liquidation. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1856. LORENZO FLETCHER, STEPHEN G. CLARKE. jan29-1m,n19

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the business of Fletcher & Clarke, in the Produce and Commission business, under the firm of Fletcher & Wilson. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1856. LORENZO FLETCHER, JOHN G. WILSON. jan29-1m-n15

LORENZO FLETCHER. JOHN G. WILSON. FLETCHER & WILSON, PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Flour, Salt, Coal, Lime, and all kinds of Produce, Nos. 110 and 112 South Water street, (Warehouse formerly occupied by H. Wheeler & Co.) Chicago. Liberal Advances on Produce for sale in this or the Eastern Markets. jan29

J. B. MERWIN HAS BEEN ADMITTED AS a Partner in the firm of J. Bonham & Co., in the Produce and Lumber business. The name and style of the firm to be the same as heretofore. Jan. 1st. J. BONHAM & CO.

J. BONHAM & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Dealers in Produce and Lumber. Office, 280 Madison street, next door east of the Bridge. Particular attention given to consignments of Produce and Lumber for sale in the market, or for shipments to other markets, and orders for purchasing, we pledge ourselves to give satisfaction. J. BONHAM. B. WILSON. J. B. MERWIN. jan7

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of M. D. Gilman & Co., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, No. 131 South Water street. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1856. M. D. GILMAN, W. C. D. GRANNIS, M. A. FARWELL. jan10-m52,3m

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF REES & KERFOOT WAS dissolved by mutual consent on January 1st, 1856. The books of the late firm will be found at the office of S. H. Kerfoot & Co., successors to Rees & Kerfoot, at the old stand, No. 48 Clark street. The name of either party can be used in closing up the accounts. JAMES H. REES, SAM'L H. KERFOOT. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1856.

Samuel H. Kerfoot, under the firm of S. H. Kerfoot & Co., successors to Rees & Kerfoot, Land Agents, Real Estate and Stock Brokers, at the old office, No. 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Will attend to the purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Payment of Taxes, Examination of Lands, Investigation of Titles, etc., in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Northern Indiana. REFERENCES.—James H. Rees, Esq., Chicago, Ill., Messrs. R. K. Swift & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Ogden, Jones & Co., Chicago; Wm. Green, Esq., Cincinnati; Wm. H. Sampson Esq., Cincinnati; A. M. Robinson, Esq., Louisville; Abel T. Anderson, Esq., New York; Wm. G. Harrison, Esq., Baltimore; W. H. Mundy, Esq., Charlotte, C. H., Va.; Chas. Macalester, Esq., Washington.

NOTICE.—Having sold my interest in the Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business to my late partner, Samuel H. Kerfoot, I design retiring from such business; and declining any other agency of this kind, I bespeak for the new firm of S. H. Kerfoot & Co., a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the firm of Rees & Kerfoot. JAMES H. REES. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1856.

Rees, Chase & Co., Conveyancers, will attend to the Investigation of Titles to Lands in Cook County, Ill.; Conveyancing, &c., No. 155 Randolph street, opposite the Court House. JAMES H. REES, JAMES R. CHASE, HORACE G. CHASE. Chicago, Ill. jan19

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND." A Journey in the SEABOARD SLAVE STATES, BY FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. One Volume, 12mo. 725 pages, with Wood Cuts. $1.25. This work is written in the quiet, candid, good humored and manly style which rendered the author's previous narrative of travel so widely popular. The picturesque and dramatic descriptions of Southern Life and Scenery with which it abounds, will commend it to the perusal of all classes of readers, while its full and detailed accuracy of observation in regard to matters of great commercial, political and moral interest, establishes its permanent value as filling a vast gap in every library. It is, in short, a readable and trustworthy account of our own South, such as we have in scores of volumes of Transatlantic States of not half the interest to us; fair, calm, and courteous in its treatment of topics of controversy, though frank and unmistakeable in expressing the author's own conclusions. The Southern Cultivator predicts that this book will have "greater influence on the minds of voters" than Uncle Tom's Cabin has had. The New York Daily Times says of it: "This work will be by far the best yet published on the subject." The New Orleans Delta observes of the author: "Prejudiced as his opinions were, he was not a willfully dishonest man or an unfair writer. We would welcome a few more men of his calibre among us—prejudiced, but manly and honest." Putnam's Monthly: "His calm, clear and unprejudiced statement will be read with deep interest by North and South alike. As a book of travel merely, it is highly fascinating by its sketches of manners, &c.; and as a book of principles it is even more valuable." DIX & EDWARDS, 321 Broadway, (formerly 10 Park Place) New York. feb29-2d&w1tw5t

Chance to Make Money. PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE GOOD Investments for a small sum of money, cannot do better than avail themselves of a few County Rights for STEELE'S PATENT IMPROVED TENONING MACHINE. This is one of the greatest labor saving machines of the age. With it one man can do as much work as twelve can do by hand. It is simple in its construction and easy of operation. It is portable, and easily kept in order. It is capable of squaring round the stuff, and for ideas it makes the tenon and copes it at the same time. It has undergone the most careful investigation of some of the most practical mechanics in Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other places throughout the West, and has received the highest praise of all who have seen it. For carpenters and joiners it is especially adapted, and for sash, door and blind manufacturers and cabinet makers they are of great convenience. The demand for this machine is all the many rapidly increasing towns in the State of Illinois is unlimited. County rights will be sold on the most liberal terms, so that purchasers can more than double their money the first year, and for those who are desirous of making a good sum of money in a short time, an opportunity like the present is rarely presented to the public. GILES B. JOHNSON, Proprietor of State Right, 253 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. feb5-6n-n32

REDUCED PRICES —OF— CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE —AT— HITE, BAYLESS & CO.'S, Successors to HITE & CO., 71 Randolph Street 71. Previous to Removal to our New Store. HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE our Stock of China, Glass, and Earthenware, and being desirous to reduce our Stock, we now offer to sell all description of Goods in our line, at greatly reduced prices, and we solicit a call from families and hotels, to examine the quality, style, and price of our goods, as we shall surely give bargains, both at Wholesale and Retail. Our Stock consists, in part, of— RICH BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES, FINE CUT, AND PRESSED GLASSWARE, SOLAR, STAND AND HANGING, FLUID AND OIL LAMPS, WHITE GRANITE DINING AND TEA SETTS, WHITE FRENCH CHINA OVAL DINING SETTS, GOLD BAND OVAL FRENCH CHINA DINING SETTS, GOLD BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETTS, WHITE FRENCH AND ENGLISH TEA SETTS, ELEGANT SILVER PLATED CASTORS, ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED FRUIT BASKETS, DOUBLE SILVER PLATED DESSERT AND TABLE FORKS, DOUBLE SILVER PLATED TEA, DESSERT AND TABLE SPOONS, RUSSELL'S BEST IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY, LAMPSON, GOODNOW & CO.'S BEST IVORY CUTLERY, BRITTANNIA TEA POTS, SUGARS AND CREAMS, BRITTANNIA CASTORS AND BRITTANNIA COFFEE URNS, CANDLESTICKS, CIGAR LAMPS, AND LANTERNS. In addition to the above we have a general assortment of Queensware, which we offer to the Trade at Reduced Prices. [illegible] HITE, BAYLESS & CO. jan25

Chicago Starch Factory. THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public that they have completed their arrangements and have now commenced the manufacture of STARCH, of the best quality, from Indian Corn, at their factory in Chicago. [illegible] KEITH & REMENYA. feb1-d6,1m

For Sale Cheap. WELLS STREET.—35 FEET BY 90½ FEET deep, South side of the Alley, between Monroe and Adams, near Wells street. MONROE STREET.—Corner of Franklin and Monroe, Lot 1 in Block 22, School Section, 80 feet on Monroe, by 100 feet deep, fronting on Franklin street. BRYAN, BORDEN & CO., Young Men's Association Building, Washington street. feb1

REAL ESTATE AUCTION AND COMMISSION. Removal. GEO. G. GRUBB HAS REMOVED TO No. 45 Randolph, between Clark and Wells street, and will pay particular attention to selling Mortgages, Lots and Lands, at auction or private sale. Also, all kinds of Carpets, Goods, Furniture and Merchandise of all kinds.

CAP AND LETTER PAPERS, IN ENDLESS Variety, for sale by A. H. & C. BURLEY, 125 Lake street. jan31

100 KEGS GINGER FOR SALE BY E. HEMPSTEAD. jan29

MACKEREL.—NOS. 1 EXTRA, IN BBLS, Kits, and Half Kits, for sale by GOSS & HOAG, 10 Dearborn and 8 North Clark streets. dec15

100 BBLS. STRONG ALCOHOL 98 PER cent, of the best quality, for sale at lowest and New York prices. From supplies received weekly by F. SCAMMON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 140 Lake street. jan7

200 BBLS. BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

400 BOXES PEARL STARCH, JUST received, and for sale by E. L. FARIAN, 22 River street. jan11-1m

Wanted.

MONEY WANTED.—$5,000 TO $20,000 Wanted on time, any where from three to six years, at ten per cent. Good security will be given. Address P. O. box [illegible]. feb12-2t*

$3,000 TO LOAN, ON GOOD REAL Estate Securities. Inquire of W. G. Hubbard, New Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle; Room No. 10, East entrance. feb12-3t*

WANTED, A SUPERIOR COOK; ALSO, a first rate Chambermaid, to go three miles from the country. Apply at 116 Michigan Avenue, before 10 o'clock A.M. feb11-2t*

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A SINGLE Gentleman without family, residing in the country, [illegible] Address J. H., box 1187, Post-office, Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN DENSON STOPFORD and James Stopford, of Manchester, England. The former was supposed to have been in Chicago, in April, 1855. By addressing a letter to W. H. D., box 567, Chicago Post office, they can hear of something to their advantage. jan30-2w*

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO engage in a regular business in Chicago, and will yield a large trade, of excellent return. Address N. C., box No. 7, Chicago P. O., with name and residence. jan31-d&w3m

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS of deceased or absent friends, from Daguerreotypes, on Canvass, painted in Oil. Go to Hesler's Gallery, and see them, at 22 Metropolitan Buildings, Lasalle street. dec4

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Board, at 56 Michigan Avenue. Day Boarders taken. S. N. ASPINWALL. jan14-1m-n53

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, having opened a first-class boarding house, in the new building, Nos. 58 and 60 West Lake street, cor. Clinton, is able to accommodate about fifty persons with large and comfortable rooms. Those desiring board are requested to call and examine the apartments for themselves. A limited number of day boarders will be taken. MRS. S. K. WARING, Late of the Grove House, Mackinaw. jan11,m67,1m

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR Wives, and Single Gentlemen, can obtain good Board and pleasant Rooms, at 253 State street. Terms moderate. jan8-3m*

To Let or Lease.

A YARD TO RENT.—153 FEET ON THE West side of Clark street, a few rods South of the M. S. R. R. and R. I. R. R. Freight Depots, now occupied by H. N. Turner, who will soon move in his new house on the [illegible], and is now prepared to continue in the Lumber business, where he hopes to see all of his old customers, and many new ones. The advantages of shipping by R. R. are superior to other Dealers. Apply to H. N. Turner, on the ground. jan30-2w*

FOR RENT—AN EXTENSIVE SOAP, Candle and Lard Oil Manufactory in full operation with a business that has been established for over twenty years. For particulars apply to CHAS. CLEAVER, No. 99 South Water st., Chicago. jan17-m58,1m

FOR RENT—THE NEW BRICK STORE with good dry Cellar and Third Story, No. 43 Franklin street. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, No. Wells street. dec30

For Sale.

FOR SALE, THE SCHOONER PALOALTO well calculated for the Muskegon or Grand River Lumber trade. Carries 125,000 feet. Enquire of Barber & Johnson. feb8-2w*

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR Lease.—The Store and House heretofore occupied by Geo. D. Lewis, deceased, will be sold at a low figure. It is situated within two hundred feet of the Station House, at Kalamo Station, 20 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central R. R. No doubt arrangements can be made for the purchase of the stock of goods now in the store. Apply to JOHN CALHOUN, 119 State street. feb8-2w*

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, 18 HOUSES AND Lots. Also, 57 Scattering Lots, 15 of which are in Carpenter's Addition. Those wishing to invest money in West Chicago, can now find bargains, by calling upon E. H. Cummings, at the West Chicago Land Office, 47 No. West Randolph street. feb6-d6—3m

WAREHOUSE SALE AT J. P. CHAPIN'S —Will be sold at my Warehouse, corner of Clark and South Water street, on 15th March, 1856, to pay charges, unless previously called for, the following articles: [illegible] feb7-m54-wt*

FARM FOR SALE.—80 ACRES W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, T. 28, R. 14. 3¾ miles west Kile's Tavern, on State street. Fenced and fair cultivation. For particulars, address J. C. Wenham, Grand Rapids, Michigan. jan30-3w*

SOUTH BRANCH PROPERTY FOR SALE, 140 feet on the River north and adjoining the Dry Dock, with the buildings, engine and boiler. Apply to SCAMMON & JUDSON. jan21 1m

FOR SALE.—TEN ACRES OF LAND, LOcated at Blue Island, upon which there is an immense supply of beautiful building stone, 1¼ miles from Vincennes and Rock Island Railroad. D. GOODWILLIE. Jany 19-m54-1mo

FOR SALE.—A LOT SITUATED ON CAnal street, block 32, near to corner Jackson, size being 23 front by 155 deep, and a two story frame dwelling 24x40, and now renting for $250 per annum. Price $2,200. D. GOODWILLIE. jan19-m54-1mo

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGED FOR GOOD city lots within half a mile of Court House, on North or South side: A Frame Dwelling House, situated on Green Bay Road, block 13, section 33, 1½ miles from river, containing 10 rooms, with good barn and stabling attached, and other out-houses. Also, 13 lots with good fences, fruit trees, &c. D. GOODWILLIE. jan19-m54-1mo

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY AND Building known as the Hydraulic Mills. This Mill has two Engines and three Boilers, and is capable of grinding 1,000 bushels of wheat per day. Apply at the mill, foot of Lake street, Chicago. WOODWORTH & PHILLIPS. jan1-d6-1m

A NEW AND VERY FINE TONED, ROSEWOOD PIANO, for Sale at a very low price. Enquire at 323 State street.

FOR SALE.—ONE OR MORE SHOW Cases. Enquire at Sevilles' Cheap Hat and Variety Store, No. 63 North Clark street.

FOR SALE. THE BRIG ONTARIO, NOW LAYING AT the foot of Washington street, West Side. Capacity 200 feet lumber. Terms of payment made easy. Enquire of ROBERT STUART, Cor. Water and Washington st. jan19

Lost and Found.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, FOR A LOST SHAWL PIN, made of red coral, with branches in the form of a deer's antler. It was lost on the 7th inst., by a lady, in the following walk, viz.:—From Huron to Wolcott street; thence on the west side of Wolcott to Erie street; thence on the north side of Erie to Dearborn; thence on the west side of Dearborn to the corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. The finder, on delivery at this office will receive the above reward together with the thanks of the owner. feb8-m53-1tw

LOST, A LADY'S FUR VICTORINE, ON Friday, Feb. 1st, about 6 o'clock, either on Edina Place, between Harrison and Van Buren, or on State street, between Van Buren and Adams, or on Adams, between the corner of State street and the Garden City Institute. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at 113 Lake street. feb7-3t*

General Notices.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION! [illegible] All Members are requested to meet at the Hall, corner of Wells and South Water streets, [illegible] Business of particular importance. Attend. feb9-1t

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.—THE Nomination for Chief Engineer and First and Second Assistants, will be held at SOUTH MARKET HALL, on Tuesday, February 12th, [illegible]. By order of SILAS McBRIDE, Chief Engineer. feb8-3t,n13

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED against purchasing the following Notes:—One, dated Chicago, Jan. 3d, 1856, for $150, payable to the order of Richard Streper, thirty days after the date thereof. Another, dated at the same time and place for $128, payable sixty days after the date thereof. Said notes were given without any consideration, and will not be paid by us. MAXWELL & FREEMAN. feb1-1m*

ICE! ICE! ICE! PEOPLE HAVING PRIVATE ICE HOUSES and requiring them filled with fine Ice, can have ice forwarded and packed at reasonable prices. Apply to DAVID GOODWILLIE, box 923, P. O., or leave orders at Rees & Kerfoots. Jany.19-1m.n50

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR. ATTENTION, NATIONAL GUARD.—The regular meeting of Company A., National Guards, will be held on Tuesday evenings of each week, at 7 o'clock, until further notice. C. M. JENKINS, O. S. jan15-tf

To Dealers in Grain. THOSE WILLING TO CONTRACT RYE and Wheat for Spring delivery may make their proposals before the 1st of March. A. MARTIN & CO., Commission Merchants, 71 Lake street. dec28

C. S. BURDSALL'S QUICK YEAST, OR BAKING POWDER, has become a standard culinary article. The Proprietor has at length brought its manufacture to so great a state of perfection that he most inexperienced house-keeper cannot fail to make the most charming Biscuits, Cakes and Pastry ever eaten. Warranted to please. [illegible] C. S. BURDSALL, Cor. Lake and Clinton streets. Chicago, Jan. 11.—1m-n33.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. WE HAVE IN PRESS, AND SHALL publish on the 8th of February, one of the most brilliant and fascinating Works which has ever been published in this country. It is from the gifted and eloquent pen of one of America's most popular authoresses, CAROLINE LEE HENTZ—a lady who needs no flourish of trumpets to herald her fame, for the vast number of her admirers have already been attached to her through her former works. [illegible] ERNEST LINWOOD, is the euphonious title which Mrs. HENTZ has chosen for this new creation of her genius. It will be comprised in a handsome 12mo. volume of about 400 pages, price $1.25, with our usual discount to the Trade. Booksellers are most respectfully requested to forward their orders at an early day. JEWITT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio. J. P. JEWETT & CO., Boston. For sale by Booksellers generally.

Bank Locks. BANKS AND ALL OTHER INSTITUTIONS requiring reliable security, are invited to examine Lillie's Patent Combination Locks [illegible] ALSO, Lillie's Patent Chilled Iron Safes and Locks. [illegible] WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY, No. 23 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Great Reduction in Fine Clothing. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO REDUCE his stock as much as possible before the Spring Trade, offers his entire stock of Ready Made Clothing without regard to Cost for Cash. [illegible] No. 71 Randolph, cor. Dearborn st.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. MYERS.—ALL Persons having claims against the estate of John W. Myers, deceased, are notified and requested to present the same for adjustment and allowance to the County Court of Cook County, at a term of said Court, to be holden on the first Monday of April, at the Court House, in the city of Chicago. CATHARINE MYERS, Executrix. Chicago, Feb. 2—law4w

Special Notices.

DR. JAS. MCCLINTOCK'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY and his Diarrhea Cordial have become the great leading and standard remedies for Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, &c., and Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints. [illegible] College of Medicine. Sold by BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 94 Lake street. feb11-2dtw

AN A STRENGTHENING MEDICINE, we would recommend Dr. J. [illegible] For sale by druggists and by J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 144 Lake st., Chicago. TUTHILL & HAVEN, 31 South Water street. feb9-d&w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The Original, True and Natural—beyond all question the best—never fades or fails to dye brown or black, true to nature, without the least injury to skin or hair. Made and sold, or applied (in nine private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S old established Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. Purchasers, ask for Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye, as an injurious imitation is abroad. The genuine is sold by Brinckerhoff & Penton, No. — Lake street, and J. H. Reed & Co., 144 Lake street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Perfection is now attained by judicious and care; there is no longer the chaff of an ill-pretended favor. The world will not be deceived by [illegible]. [illegible] WARRANTED not to [illegible] to nature. [illegible] Be not deceived, as an injurious imitation is abroad. See that each box has Wm. A. Batchelor on [illegible]. BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 94 Lake street. J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake street.

NOTICE.—While so many are suffering with Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, what can you find so good as Dr. Samuel Strong's FEVER and AGUE DESTROYER—a sure cure and a purely vegetable preparation. BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Chicago.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES and Powder-Proof Locks that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair, although others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as World's Fair Safes and Locks. THE PATENTEE PLACED $1000 IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all THE PICK-LOCKS IN THE WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity. Although operated upon by several skilled in the art, no one could Pick the Lock, or open the safe. The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 South Water street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—"Let this be your trust." That it makes no difference how grey or red, or rusty the hair or whiskers may be, nor how much they may have been injured by bad dyes, BATCHELOR'S will make them a beautiful and lively black or brown without the least injury. It will never fade or turn rusty. WARRANTED. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. Counterfeits are offered; avoid all except the box that has "Wm. A. Batchelor," on it. Sold, wholesale and retail, by BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 94 Lake st., and J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake street.

Dalley's Genuine Pain Extractor will subdue the pain and inflammation from the severest burns or scalds, in from one to twenty minutes—and that it will heal the wounds without scar—and speedily cure Fever Sores—Piles—Salt Rheum—Corns—Rheumatism—Sore and Inflamed Eyes—Sore Nipples—Bruises—Old and Inveterate Sores—Scald Head—Corns and Bunions—Erysipelas—Sprains—Swellings—Felons—Chilblains—Bites of Insects—Swelled and Broken Breast—Sore Nipples—Eruptions and all other inflammatory and open sore diseases, where the parts affected can be reached. Don't be incredulous about the many diseases named to be cured by only one thing—but reflect that the few, but positive properties which the Dalley Salve alone contains, and are heretofore exaggerated—one to four—can reach and cure the aforementioned diseases. [illegible] Each box of Genuine DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a steel Plate Engraved Label, with the signature of C. V. CLICKENER & Co., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents per box. All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York. The Genuine for sale by BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 94 Lake street. Nov. 22, '55, 6m.

J. H. THOMPSON'S POMADA OPTIME AND LIQUID HAIR DYE.—J. H. Thompson, author of "Anatomy of the Hair," "Diseases of the Hair and Skin," &c., begs to call the attention of the American people to the above celebrated articles for the toilet. THE POMADA OPTIME is an entirely new preparation for the Hair. It contains no one article used by any other manufacturer of any compound for the hair. [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF MISS LOUISA PYNE.

"New York, Sept. 28, 1854.

"Mr. J. H. Thompson—Dear Sir: Please forward me six jars of Pomada Optime, same as you last sent. Let it be packed for traveling. I find my hair has much improved since using your preparation, and has entirely ceased falling out. If the present improvement continues, I shall pronounce your Pomade one of the most valuable and significant of all cosmetiques for the hair, and to recommend it myself, but recommend it to all my friends. [illegible] I am, dear sir, yours truly,

"LOUISA PYNE."

CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON.

"Being acquainted with the composition of the 'Pomade Optime,' manufactured by Mr. J. H. Thompson, I can state that the article is well calculated to improve the growth and appearance of the hair.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

"New York, June 30th, 1854."

Price, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle; family jars $3.00.

J. H. THOMPSON, 4 Warren street, New York.

J. H. THOMPSON'S INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE.

This dye is, without any exception, the best ever manufactured. [illegible]

CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON.

"Having examined the Hair-Dye prepared by Mr. J. H. Thompson, I can recommend it as being properly prepared and well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is intended." JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

"New York, June 3, 1854."

This certificate, from a scientific gentleman so well known as Dr. Chilton, renders the publication of any other certificates unnecessary, as it is a sufficient guaranty of the good character of the article. Sold wholesale and retail, by J. H. THOMPSON, 4 Warren street, New York. Price, $1 and $2 per case. Sent by express to all parts of the United States. Wholesale and Retail, of RAY & BALDWIN, 158 Lake st., Chicago.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days after many years of great suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A HARMLESS AGUE REMEDY IS A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR. [illegible] Rowe's Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1854. [illegible] EDWARD S. WHEATON. Wholesale Agents in Chicago, BARCLAY BROTHERS, and sold by all the principal Druggists.

Just Received, A NEW COLLECTION OF Steal Engravings, Lithographs, AND AQUARELLE PRINTS. For sale at the Gallery of Art, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

ATTRACTIVE SILK GOODS! EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., 55 Chambers and 31 Reed Streets, NEW YORK. HAVE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING their friends that in view of their increased facilities [illegible] Foreign Dress Goods! [illegible] Largest and most Varied. [illegible]

PURPLE'S EDITION OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF ILLINOIS. [illegible]

SMITH & BUTTLE'S PATENT LETTER [illegible] A. H. & C. BURLEY.

MESSRS. SNOW'S BRANCH SCHOOL [illegible] D. S. SNOW, Principal.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.—250 BBLS. IN [illegible]

250 BBLS NEW YORK SYRUP, [illegible] E. HEMPSTEAD, 130 South Water street.

DAILY TRIBUNE
LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM W. PECK, EDITOR.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12, 1856.

Municipal Election.

To the Hon. Francis C. Sherman:—

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, having been informed that certain persons in this city have organized themselves into a party favoring the principles of the notorious "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," and have nominated a candidate for Mayor to be voted for at the approaching Municipal Election in this city on that issue desire to meet that single issue, and for that purpose request the liberty of using your name as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Mayor of the city of Chicago.

The undersigned distinctly disclaim presenting any other issue at this election, and now tender to your support, having the fullest confidence not only in your will and ability to make such a chief officer for our city as its needs and desires, but also your soundness in the great cardinal doctrines of Freedom and Liberty.

Chicago, Feb. 5, 1856.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter, soliciting me to become a candidate for Mayor has just been placed in my hands. When the startling news first reached this city that an attempt was being made to re-open the agitation of the slavery question in this country by annulling the time honored Missouri Compromise, I promptly responded to the first call made upon the citizens of Chicago, without distinction of party, to attend a public meeting, and remonstrate against it.

Our fears publicly expressed on that occasion, of the awful consequences of disturbing what was considered a full and final adjustment of all controversies growing out of the Slavery question, have been more than verified, and every mail brings us fresh instances of outrages upon the citizens of Kansas, who, like ourselves, prefer free labor to slave labor. Men are not only publicly murdered, but even tortured to death for uttering sentiments which I honestly entertain, and which I believe are entertained by the great mass of our fellow citizens.

Whilst these outrages, too numerous for recital, are being perpetrated upon a distant territory, forcing upon its people an institution repugnant to both their interests and their principles, it is with great pain that I see an attempt made in this city to get them endorsed, by making an acquiescence in them a test for support at the coming municipal election.

For several years past, national politics have not entered our contests for city officers, and I regret that they have now. The present condition of our city requires the services of her best men, and of men without distinction of party, and that all its offices should be filled by those thoroughly acquainted with her interests, and heartily devoted to her welfare. But through no fault of mine, I find an enactment of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and all the calamities that have grown out of it, made a test for office at the next election.

Unwilling to be proscribed for my honest and matured convictions, I am ready to co-operate with all my fellow citizens entertaining similar views, and if it is thought that our action can be made more effectual by the use of my name as a candidate for Mayor, you are at liberty to use it.

F. C. SHERMAN.

Messrs. W. B. Ogden, Mark Skinner, J. C. Vaughan, John Wentworth, R. L. Wilson, Geo. Schneider, J. L. Scripps, and others.

Police Intelligence.

Business in the Police Courts yesterday was considerably, owing probably to the warm weather, and a number of cases were disposed of.

At the house of one Richard Pomeroy, on Michigan street, North side, the Police found a gambling in full blast on Sunday night and arrested the following:—Richard Pomeroy, R. Pomeroy, Jr., [illegible] Malony, John Hickock, Richard Rogers, T. P. [illegible], Daniel Murphy, Geo. Gordon, Morris Elsworth, [illegible] Pomeroy and Jas. Smith. Justice Milliken fined Richard $10 and the others $2 each.

Frederick Freese was arrested on Sunday for attempting to shoot his partner, a Mr. Hoover. He snapped a gun, loaded with a double charge of powder and two large slugs, twice at Hoover, who then made a desperate resistance when the officer came up to arrest him, as his bloody and battered appearance in the Court abundantly testified. He was committed in default of $600 for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

The baggageman, named John Collins, was arrested on a charge of stealing baggage which had been entrusted to his charge to convey to the different points in the city, was examined before Justice Bucker yesterday afternoon and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer before the Recorder's Court. A large lot of baggage was found in his house, a portion of which has been identified. The proof against Collins was very strong, and it is surprising that his bail should have been fixed so low, unless it was done for the purpose of letting him go to escape the clutches of the law.

A. Ingerbretson was fined $5 and F. [illegible] L. Davis $5 each for throwing stones and being guilty of ill-usage on the West Side and for kicking up a row there generally.

George Ring and Frederick Heiter were fined $5 each for indulging in a bit of fun in the way of a knock down and drag out.

John Patrick, John Roberts and Patrick [illegible] were brought before Justice Milliken yesterday, charged with being vagrants. John [illegible] fined $5 and the others discharged.

Two respectable young men were arrested in our Parish on a charge of having set fire to the House on last Friday night. They were examined yesterday before Justices Milliken and [illegible] and released from custody, there not being a particle of evidence connecting them with the fire. The Parish arrested them without any legal cause, and he deserves to be severely censured for [illegible] them without a reasonable probability of their being guilty. This is the same Parish who was charged from the Police last Fall for [illegible] a prisoner in the Watch House, and allowing him to escape, and it is apparent has his [illegible] been quite long enough.

FOUND.—We are informed that robbers of the Church of the Atonement, has been found and restored to their owner and that the [illegible] found where it had been hastily thrown into a lot on West Madison street. Those with the robbery were stolen from the church a short time ago, but no clue has yet been obtained of the robbers.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—We learn that the members of the Garden City Hose Company intend giving a ball at the West Market Hall on [illegible] Wednesday the 13th inst. The [illegible] programme for the evening's entertainment gives warning of a delightful evening to all those whose good fortune it may be to attend.

J. H. THOMPSON, Esq.—We clip the following from the Rockford *Democrat*: "[illegible] The course before Mr. Burnham's Commercial Institute was delivered at Warner's Hall [illegible] evening by J. Howland Thompson, Esq. [illegible] subject, Commerce and Commercial Law [illegible] was practical and the subject ably handled [illegible] of so eminently calculated to improve [illegible] the subject."

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF [illegible]—We are informed on authority of one of the party that the gallant Tom Byrn and [illegible] yesterday, and that a number of [illegible] to come off in this neighborhood [illegible] hope the Police will keep a close watch and will promptly arrest all persons who are [illegible] brutal business. We want no [illegible] York rowdyism in our city, and [illegible] setting between the [illegible] the subject.

VESSEL SOLD.—The Brig Ontario, at the dock on the South Branch, was purchased by Mr. Robert Stewart to Peter [illegible] for $3,500. The vessel is 198 tons burthen, 1848, and has been employed for some time in the wood and lumber business in good condition.

THE TABERNACLE.—We are informed that the Tabernacle Baptist Church [illegible] will be opened for Divine service on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

Wanted.

FORNEY WANTED.—$5,000 TO $20,000 ... TO LOAN, ON GOOD REAL ESTATE ... WANTED, A SUPERIOR COOK; ALSO, ... HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A SINGLE ... INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN BEN- ... PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO ... WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS ...

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH ... NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—THE SUB- ... BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH OR WITHOUT ...

To Let or Lease.

A YARD TO RENT.—155 FEET ON THE ... HARRISON'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF ... FOR RENT.—AN EXTENSIVE SOAP ... FOR RENT.—THE NEW BRICK STORE ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE, THE SCHOONER PALOALTO ... HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR ... FOR SALE.—ONE OR MORE SHOW ... FOR SALE.

THE REIG ONTARIO, NOW LAYING AT ...

Lost and Found.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, FOR A LOST ... LOST, A LADY'S FUR VICTORINE, ON ...

General Notices.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION! ... THE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.—THE ... CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED ... SCH ! SCH ! SCH ! PEOPLE HAVING PRIVATE ICE HOUSES ... IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR. ... To Dealers in Grain. THOSE WILLING TO CONTRACT RYE ... Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. WE HAVE IN PRESS, SOON SHALL ... Just Received, A NEW COLLECTION OF Steal Engravings, Lithographs, AQUARELLE PRINTS. ... ATTRACTIVE SILK GOODS! EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., ... ERNEST LINWOOD, ... Foreign Dress Goods! ... Book Locks. BANKS AND ALL OTHER INSTITUTIONS ... Lowest and most Varied. ... PURPLES' EDITION OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF ILLINOIS. ... Little's Patent Chilled Iron Safes and Locks. ... Great Reduction in Fine Clothing. ... Cost for Cash. ... STEAM AND MOLASSES 200 BBLS. IN ... 250 BBLS NEW YORK SYRUP, ... ESTATE OF JOHN W. MYERS.—ALL ... DEPOT FOR SALE OF ... SCH ! SCH ! SCH !

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE OF

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM C. STOWELL,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ES-

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Engines, Machinery, &c.

P. W. GATES & CO.,

Railroad Cars, Steam Engines and Boilers,

GATES PATENT SCREW CUTTER,

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STATIONARY, MARINE AND LOCOMO-

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All Kinds of Steam Boilers,

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Second Hand Grist Mill Machinery and Repairs.

Warehouse Grain, Corn, Trucks,

BUILDING CASTINGS,

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MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER,

Agricultural Steam Works!

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Chicago Wire Works and Hardware Store.

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Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Hardware,

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT

HARDWARE, STOVES,

C. RUNTON & CO.

Welch & Griffith's Sons,

PATENT GROUND.

Wood and Coal.

Coal and Wood.

2000 Tons Superior Bituminous Coal,

Coal! Coal! Coal!

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM C. STOWELL,

Wood and Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—SCREENING

COAL! COAL! COAL!—500 TONS ST-

NEW COAL YARD,

Musical Instruments.

Musical Instruments,

Paper Hangings.

W. E. OTTO,

Paper Hangings,

FAXON & CROSBY,

Paper Hangings,

BUY YOUR PAPER HANGINGS,

H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,

Competent Workmen,

Parlor, Church and Bank Window Shades!

Medicines, &c.

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LIFE AND DEATH;

Radway's Ready Relief,

Radway's Regulators.

Printing and Binding.

Important to Printers.

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1856

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1855.

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1855.

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EXCELSIOR

Hat, Cap, Fur and

Straw Goods Store.

H. R. HEMINWAY,

Miscellaneous.

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COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,

Chicago Pipe and Sheet Lead

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NEWARK PAINT WORKS,

WESTERN DEPOT,

E. W. NORTON'S & CO., Agents.

New-York and Boston.

SAVERY'S

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Telegraph Dining Saloon!

KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Meals at all Hours of the Day

LODGING ROOMS,

BEADS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

COMBS, FANS AND FANCY GOODS!

WILLIAM TASKER,

No. 10 Park Place, New York.

VISIT

OAK HALL!

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THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Of the Age.

HORACE GREELEY.—

THE LIFE OF

HORACE GREELEY,

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

Miscellaneous.

1855.

NORTHERN

TRANSPORTATION CO'Y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. KENNICOTT & BOGUE HAVE RE-

Business Cards.

J. R. TAYLOR,

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STEERS & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.

HOTELS.

Cozzens' Hot

RUSSELL'S HOUSE,

CHURCH STREET, TORON

MORLEY HOU

No. 61 KINZIE STREET, C

SOONE HOUSE,

CORNER CLARK AND JAC

LARGE NEW HOTEL

CH

WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS.

VOL. IX

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED

BY WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,

At the Tribune Buildings, No. 36 Clark Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE